Sunday Reading.

From the Due-West Telescope.

Where Shall the Weary Rest?

Anxieties and cares depressed my spirits, labor-worn and weary, my frame sought release from its crushing weight of toil; swift-chasing thoughts racked the brain; and as the glorious monarch of day gently withdrew his face behind the western horizon, my aching head partially kissed the pillow, and my perturbed and saddened spirit sought to quit the scenes of realities that surround, and wander a while in the land of dreams.

Sleep threw its mystic wand around me, and in that soothing dream-land, of which no mortal mind can tell the location or fix the boundaries my spirit wandered in search of Rest. Multitudes thronged the avenues of that fairy world, and hoping to find one who might point it to the place where rest was to be found—where "the wicked shall cease from troubling" and rest shall be perpetual—my soul thus addressed a fellow wanderer, who seemed to be inquiring for the same land:

"Tell me, I pray thee, whither shall I rock for Rest? Life—its toils, its cares, its disappointments—has worn away the buoyancy and freshness of childhood's morn, and now I come to seek rest from all. Direct me thither, and thy head shall bow down with blessings invoked by my grateful heart!"

"Sir, you are mad! you know not of what your lips are speaking! You already have reached the country of Rest,—it is Manhood thou seekest, and lo! thou hast already reached its very centre!"

The hopeful, smiling face of the boy-wanderer (for it was a child who thus spake) was overcast with an expression of mingled contempt and pity, as he replied. But, catching a view of the intervening country of Youth, and bounding forward with elastic tread, to pass and leave it, to near the one of Manhood, he added:

"I have just commenced my journey to that land of Rest; and swiftly may the years that keep me away be swept from the scroll of the future! There I shall be free; there no parent or teacher shall bid me to my wearisome studies, or stay me from the rest which awaits the free."

Deluded child! there is no rest there; yet I will not darken thy sky, by telling One of the delusion that are his counsels thy breast. It may serve as an antidote to study the purpose of thy young days; and experience will in good time show thee thy error, and Hope point thee still onward!

Appealing the multitude of toiling mortals, who bore upon their visages the impress of manhood. I enquired: "O Fellow-labourers, have ye heard of the land of Rest? and whither shall I go to find it?"

We have heard of the land; and for long years have we laboured that we might at last gain an inheritance there, and lie down to a peaceful death in its shady vales. Far back on life's road we descried this region we pass traverse; and like the child then first just seen, we thought the desire of heart was in view; but our visions were deceived, and the land of Rest is still beyond. We are ready to despair—hopes are deceptive—labor is vain—and life is but one continued day of toil and sorrow; there is no rest in all this broad domain!"

"Beloved fellow-labourers, ye surely do speak too early. There must be a place where the toiling is not, labor, and where the weary spirit shall forever, to the enjoyment of that blessed retreat, the others have known in this frail tenement of dust—I have been taught to seek aright, and it seeking will avail it shall be mine. Follow me! I will enquire yet further concerning it."

"Tell me, thou man of science and letter," said I to one holding in his hand the sword's conquering rivet, "how far away is that land which we and thou wouldst labor—a land where toiling hands shall relax their hold, and aching heads and thought-sick minds shall cease to oppress?"

He pen dropped for once from his ever valorous grasp, and fixing upon us his sorrowful gaze, he replied: "Nay! ask me not concerning that happy realm! I too have sought it these long, long years—first as boy, then as youth, now as man—first, as thou, a laborer; now, as thou, a seeker. I have found it not. Rest is unknown—ever shall be unknown to mine love!"

"The ardent boy has not told me—my companions in toil cannot tell me—and thou, the man skilled in learning, and acquainted with wisdom, confessest thy inability to point to the place of which we inquire. But yet despair shall not come—hope and faith shall still encourage us to proceed. Let us hasten to ask of that aged father, now standing upon the grave's fearful brink, whence is this promised land."

"Sire, we have sought to find rest from labour, from care, from sorrows and strifes. Near can point our weary feet to that undiscovered harbor. Haste thou yet caught a glimpse of its shores? and canst thou tell us how we may steer our bark thither?"

A smile such as angel attendants wear at the great feast of the marriage supper of the Lamb, lighted up the veteran soldier's face, as he broke forth in language like this: "Children, come with me! Stand then the further shore of that dark-rolling stream! How gaze ye the verdure! how sweet the fragrance! how warm the majesty of its sunshine! how glorious the light of its sky!—That river is the Rubicon. Passage with me into its waves, breast its billows, in the assurance of faith in the Redeemer, and triumphantly possess the land of perpetual undisturbed, heavenly Repose!"

PAGENS.

From the New England Farmer.

"Behold, I have given unto you all herb yielding seed which is upon the face of the earth."

These words of the Savior were addressed to a party, perhaps four whom he had expelled another spirit. In the joy of restored health, and healthy health, the grateful men would have felt all else that life could offer, to have done in his mission of mercy. But "Go, and I have I am further more to be know himself and bade him to return to his own house and tell how great things God has done unto him. He was not qualified for the efforts into which, with a little reflection, he would have entered, and so a narrower one was allotted him, obedient to the Master's will.

The great question of the human soul regards its mission on earth. Let it be ever seeking, what work does my Heavenly Father intend me to do? One task is certainly set for all, the culture of the spirit, or that each part receives its due attention and no more. From the beginning to the highest, life is a battle to be fought with temptation. It has a different guise for each, but it is the same arch enemy, offering a specious promise like the fabled apples that crumble at the touch. A part of life's duty is to ascertain under which guise the tempter may come to the individual soul. Some are envious, but cool and calm in temper—others to every gust of passion and never know envy, and so through all the catalogue of vices. Each one has his own lesson, with the aid of God, conquer his especial foe, or own a master that wields an iron sceptre.

With regard to the more outward life of man, we witnessed numerous and fatal mistakes. Led by self-deception or the partiality of friends, many forsake the quiet paths of obscure duties, and rush into the fields of labor for which they are wholly unequal. Such, if they ask of God, await not the answer in humility and patience. They leave the habits of life familiar to them, but discouragement is sure to follow, the burden is heavier than they foresaw. They cannot cast it off, for pride forbids, and having broken the ties that bound them to the happier past, they cannot, if they would, return.

A young man, trained to useful though humble employment, becomes awakened to a sense of his own sinful condition and enters upon a religious course of life. In the order of his new and glad experience, he is desirous; as was the healed Jew of old, to leave all and follow Jesus. Indirect friends encourage this absorbing idea, especially if the young man be possessed of talents above the ordinary degree, and no gentle Savior's voice bids him remain in his own house to show his piety.

The ministry opens the most delightful prospect to his somewhat dazzled vision, and his highest ambition points to the priesthood by the altar. He leaves his secular calling, and, with all the disadvantages of previous habits upon him, sits down to the preparation of his great work. He may succeed and become a powerful champion in the holiest cause, he may fail, and failures are lamentably frequent. He passes from parish to parish, pausing but a little time with any, and at length is cast upon the world almost helpless, quite unfitted for its busy turmoil—health and energy a wreck.

This is no fancy picture of the imagination, but a true and faithful record of the lives of some who mistook their mission, young men in these days of vivid thought and intense activity in all professions, moral and talent is demanded and especially in the ministerial. Inability is abroad under specious disguise, which must be rent away that its deformity may be exposed. And absorbing interest is everywhere manifest in wealth, vanity and display. Habits of luxury are creeping over the land; vice, so it shows its gold, walks undisturbed, and he who would oppose all these evils and lure mankind into the narrow way, must possess a clear, vigorous and comprehensive mind, as well as a devoted heart.

God's laborers in his vineyard should be among earth's greatest as well as best, and where goodness and greatness unite there are the servants best able to do his will. The burden is heavy, and the weak may not bear it. It becomes each; then is needed the strength before offering it to the public service of Jehovah; and it doubly drive for there be comfort in the thought that in one's own house there is room for the practice of the children virtues.

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.

At an association of clergymen, on a certain occasion, it was proposed to hold a meeting for the purpose of consulting the word of the apostle, "pray without ceasing." The meeting was to be holden in a month, and in the meantime, each clergyman was to write down his opinion and bring it to be read. A religious servant girl who lived in the house of one of the clergymen, overheard him talking about the matter, whereupon she exclaimed:

"What! a month's time! I will the morning if that's all! It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible."

"Well well, said an old minister—"Mary, what can you say about it? I know how you understand it, can you pray all the time?"

"Yes, sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray."

"Indeed! well, Mary, do let us know how it is, for the most people think otherwise."

"Well, sir," said the girl, "when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with a robe of righteousness; and when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as I begin to work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day; when I begin to kindle up the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed of all its impurities; and while preparing and partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden manna, and the sincere milk of the word; and as I am busy with little children, I look to God as my Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption that I may be his child—and so on, all day, everything I do, furnishes a thought of prayer."

"Enough, enough!" cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and hid from the wise and prudent. Go to Mary, and be pray without ceasing, and as far as in my brethren, let us bless the Lord for this exposition, and remember that he doth open the mouth still be guide in judgment."

The essay, as a matter of course, was not everyone necessary after this little occurrence.

BUNYAN'S ONE BOOK!

"The Bible," says a late foreign review, "we have called Bunyan's one book; and he also contributes the common notion. He is of the man of one book—of one who, he frequent periods, has drank so deeply into a book's spirit—has gone so much into its thought and feelings—travels, in short, naturally and naturally into its track, that without any conscious imitation his words become duplicates of the original. Title is true of other books, but much more of the Bible. Bunyan had read little else; he had read it, too, in circumstances which burnt and branded its lessons, upon his soul; he had read it as to be, and words sunk on the eye-sight (Genesis, Bunyan had read it until the Jordan of Deepest, by the first beginnings of Sinai, and so he gazed upward from the Delectable hills to the increasing Glory of the day. Even in the valley of the shadow of death, he had continued to sleep upon its mild, every chapter in it was a chapter in his history, and every verse touched and thrilled some chord in his heart. Like the poor mother's lamb, sitting in her bosom and was to him as a daughter. Many sentences have loved the Bible, but question if any one surpassed or equalled Bunyan in the depth and fervor of his love. Many have loved it more wisely, and made entire transcription of it; but Bunyan's communion was his memory, and it lay all transcribed, every word and syllable of it in his heart."

Agricultural.

Summer Tillage of Growing Crops.

Advantages of frequent Stirring of the Soil.

The benefits of deep and thorough pulverization of the soil before planting a crop, are beginning to be well understood by most farmers, but only a few seem to have any distinct idea of the importance of keeping the surface of the ground mellow by frequent stirring between the growing plants, except so far as may be necessary to prevent the growth of weeds—and even this we should judge is not deemed of much consequence by some who call themselves farmers. We propose therefore to state in a few words a few of the advantages of frequent tillage, or maintaining a mellow surface among growing crops; and we hope that many of our readers will specifily test by experience the truth of our suggestions.

1. *As a preventive of injury from drouth*, frequent stirring of the soil is of great advantage—and in our sunny climate, more or less injury to crops is caused by drouth almost every summer. A mellow surface allows the rains to descend into the soil, instead of running off into gullies and streams; it also prevents the rapid evaporation or return of moisture from the soil into the atmosphere, and in dry weather it absorbs a greater amount of moisture in the form of dew, by allowing the air which is loaded with moisture at night to descend a considerable depth into the ground, and by presenting a vastly greater amount of particles to its influence than a hard surface can do; and these particles becoming quickly cool at night condense vapor and cause dew, while a hard surface gives out the warmth received during the day, and thus prevents the formation of dew. Every person must have observed that more dew falls on a mellow surface than on a hard one, and the soil beneath remains moist much longer during a severe drouth.

2. *It renovates the soil*, and thereby increases the growth of the crop. This is done by allowing the rains to descend into the soil, as above stated, and thereby the manure or which summer rains always contain, is absorbed and made available to the roots of plants, instead of being carried off into ponds and streams. The powder of clayey and loamy soils to absorb ammonia is one of the most valuable discoveries which chemical science has made for agriculture.

3. *The nourishing elements of the soil are rendered more available* by the admission of air as well as moisture to the roots of plants. Much of the food of plants, like *carbon*, is either absorbed by the roots in a gaseous form, or is rendered soluble by the action of gases by fermentation, in which atmospheric air is a necessary agent; hence it is found that manures are comparatively of but little advantage in wet clayey soils where the air has not free access, and it is universally the same in dry soils when the surface becomes baked and hard.

4. *The destruction of weeds.* We should not deem it necessary to speak of this, did we not see some farmers still holding to the mistaken notion that weeds are an advantage in shading the ground in time of drouth! Let such men consider that every weed acts as a *sun-bone pump*, drawing moisture from beneath the surface, and sending it off by evaporation into the air, and also abstracting nutriment from the soil—thus the advantages of their destruction by frequent hoeing, do, we think must be obvious.

There are several other advantages, as the preservation of a more equal temperature in soils that are frequently stirred, and not fearing that our article will be too long for farmers to read, of this busy season, we will not say more at present.—*Genesee Cultivator.*

A REASON FOR THIS AND THAT.

To manage a farm for mere present profit, is a mistake of its ability to produce in future, is like a man's selling down one side of his house for firewood in a winter day. He makes a gain by a greater loss. Yet the practice of exhausting and robbing farms by reducing their ability to produce, for a present clearly profit, is a way that too many follow. It is very seldom the case that a man makes a profit by the cultivation of any piece of ground which is not really made better for future use at the same time. But it is to be made power either by or greater while a scanty amount only of very active manure is applied.

To manage a farm only for future profit, while the owner has no other health upon which to rest, is like going to sea in a bark without the expectation of finding a good and richly laden ship in some quarter of the ocean, or has a penniless man starting for California without provisions. Each man who needs to increase his wealth by farming, must give attention to present profit.

Every farmer should study to know the way of securing a present and also a continued profit with an increase.

The idea of a present and a continual or future profit in farming, is like the heaven's illustration of faith and works by the two ears of the book. If he pulled upon the one which he called faith, he was afraid about to the opposite direction. If he drew both at the same time, his boat was hurried over the waters.

I can assert farmer there is necessity for cultivating a variety of grains and grasses, some of which are to be cultivated each year and assuming pretty year to secure a profit. It should be equally the object of the common farmer to manage his grain and grass lands, his orchards and his garden grounds, so as to secure present profit while he is gaining every department to give a better profit in years to come.

In the management of some farmers a hand of these things for the present profit will over every day of doing substantially what is done. In this way everything is daily found out of place or out of order.

Continual loss is consequent upon it. It is to such the way of saving, in the farmer's mind a money which they pursue is a course of constant loss and molestation.—They may be industrious, apparently economical, and seek prosperity with suffering disgrace, and poverty comes in their train. With such a family, either the man or the woman is about to find in management, and the order that is necessary to prosperity is not with them.

From the Soil of the South.

TO RENOVATE OLD LAND.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Being a subscriber to your most valuable paper, and a well wisher of the South, I feel it my duty to cast in my little mite, thinking that it may perhaps be of service to some one of my brother farmers. My object is simply to suggest a plan by which our once rich, but now exhausted lands of Georgia, may be brought back again to their former rich and abundant productions. The time is not far distant, yea, it has already arrived, when it becomes the duty of every farmer to preserve and to improve his lands, instead of suffering them to be swept off by the repeated showers that may fall upon them, thereby leaving him an exhausted and worn out plantation to cultivate all of his life, or else he must abandon it and emigrate to some new country. I can only say to my brother farmers, let us be satisfied where we are, and if we have not yet commenced a system of improvement, let us commence at once.

I will now give you my plan of improvement, and hope to see a better one laid down by some one else. 1st, fill up and stop all the gullies we can. 2d, ditch well with hillside ditches. We are now ready for the operation. We propose, first, to sow down one, two or three acres to each hand in the fall, with some kind of small grain, that will stand the winter; and then in the spring sow peas broad cast over the small grain crop and turn the whole over with a turn plow; let it remain until the peas mature, and then again sow the small grain, and then turn the whole under as before—This, with the assistance of all the manure that we can raise otherwise, would soon enable us to say, hail, ye lands of old Georgia!

P. T. J.

Meriwether county, 1853.

TO KILL VERMIN ON CATTLE.

Nothing is more simple, more effectual or more easily obtained than common lamp oil, one quart of which is sufficient to drive all and every species of vermin from an ox of the largest growth. Let a stream be poured along the back from head to tail—let another one encircle the body just back of the shoulders, and again fronting the hips round the flanks; all of which should be rubbed, so as to spread it over the animal as much as possible. Particular attention should be given to such parts as the animal cannot reach. I have seen both cattle and hogs cleansed in this manner, by one or two applications when they have been fairly alive with the vermin. Such treatment is of essential advantage to neglected, mangy pigs in the spring of the year, whether infected with vermin or not, as the oil has a great tendency to remove the dry scurf with which the body is always covered in such cases, preventing their growth by closing the pores of the skin, and obstructing that healthy, though insensible perspiration so natural to all creatures.—*Exchange.*

TO PREVENT A COW FALLING IN HER MILK.

Wash the cow's udder and teats with pure cold water before milking, and then milk her morning and evening as dry as possible; negligence in this precaution, is one of the causes of cows falling in their milk. The cow should, if possible, be milked by the same person, and while the process is going on, a small quantity of hay should be placed before the animal. This furnishes employment for her jaws, and draws her attention from what is going on, and the milk is in consequence yielded freely.—*American Veterinary Journal.*

Charleston and Florida Steam Packets.
United States Mail Line.
SEMI WEEKLY.

Connecting with the New York Steamer each way.

THE CAROLINA, E. M. Crosby master, will leave Charleston every Saturday Afternoon at 4 o'clock, touching at Jacksonville, Picolata and Palatka, on the St. John's for the returning, will leave Charleston on Wednesday.

THE FLORIDA, Charles Willy master, will leave on Tuesday, the 20th of the month, at same hour, and in addition to the above ports, will stop at Black Creek, returning, will arrive on Sunday Morning. Due notice will always be given when the Carolina makes her trip to the Ala. Passage. It is only necessary to state that these boats have been built especially for this trade, and are commanded by the most experienced navigators.

Fare to Jacksonville, . . . $8
Fare to Palatka, . . . $10
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, at Southern wharf, or to
JOHN W. CALDWELL, 20 East Bay.
February 16, 1853. 30

Harness and Saddlery.

WILLIAM J. PLUMMER

HAVING returned at his old stand one door below Kerr's Hotel and nearly opposite Rowe's Drug Store, has now a large assortment of the best materials of all descriptions, and having employed some of the best workmen, is prepared to make

Saddles and Harness

of every description and having on hand a large lot of leather

Trimmings and Mounting,

he will be able to compete with the best shop in the State at reduced prices.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for work at the highest Market prices.

Charlotte, November 24, 1852. 44tf

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING
PAPER HANGING
And Paper Hanging.

ALL orders from a distance will be attended to.
J. W. RAINEY.
Charlotte, N. C. 20 1—tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Proprietors of the North Carolina Whig are prepared to execute all Job Work in the neatest manner.

NOTZ HOTEL.

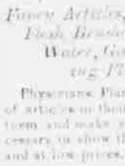
THE large and commodious house in Lincolnton, favorably known in former times as Motz's Hotel, has recently been refitted and put in comfortable order by the subscriber for the accommodation of the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC,

and such of his numerous friends as may favor him with a call. He pledges all that the utmost diligence in his business, and attention to his customers, can effect to elicit a liberal degree of patronage at the hands of the public. Give him but a trial and he will prove all he here asserts.

T. R. SHUFORD.
Lincolnton, August, 1852. 28tf

Millinery and Mantuamaking.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that she has opened a Millinery and Mantuamaking shop in the Town of Salisbury, where she will be pleased to execute work in her line according to the latest and most approved patterns.

The Paris and Northern fashions received monthly. All work sent from a distance will be faithfully done, and punctually remitted according to orders. Prices reasonable.

The subscriber can be always found at her shop in Mrs. Wert's building, opposite to Mr. Kyle's store, or the Rowan House.

CORNELIA A. ASKEW.
February 28, 1853. 13tf

A NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the citizens of this community that they have opened a

New Medical, Drug AND Chemical STORE

in Charlotte, next door to E. Kuttings & Co's Clothing Store, where they will be pleased to compound and dispense such Family Prescriptions and Medicines as may be desired. Although entire strangers in this vicinity they trust by care and assiduous attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of a portion of this community. A complete assortment of every article in their line will be kept on hand together with a general stock of

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Flesh Gloves, Cologne Water, Garden Seeds, &c., Burning Fluid, Camphene, &c.

Physicians, Planters and Farmers, and all in want of articles in their line, will do well to call upon them and make such examinations as will be necessary to show the articles are of the best quality and at low prices.

FISHER & HEINSTSH.
Charlotte, January 5, 1853. 26tf

J. BRIAN & CO.'S
REFRESHMENT SALOON.
ALL THINGS GOOD!
J. BRIAN & CO.

HAVE just opened in the lower part of H. B. Williams's Large Brick Building, a New and splendid

EATING AND DRINKING SALOON,

in which every possible variety of ale, wines and drinkables that money can buy in the natural or artificial states are kept and for sale on the most moderate terms. They have

Oysters, Pickles, Cigars,
Chewing Tobacco,

and indeed every thing of the very best quality that is ever brought to this market.

☞ Come and see us and you shall be treated gentlemanly and courteously.

J. BRIAN & CO.
December 29, 1852. 49 f

P. S. We will not be able to do full justice in the eatable line until after the 1st day of January.
Democrat copy. J. B. & CO.

To My Former Patrons.

HAVING been for some years past engaged in the town of Charlotte as Inn keeper, and having in this capacity enjoyed a large and liberal share of public favor and patronage, a sense of gratitude to my many friends prompts me to return to this public my sincere thanks for the kindness and liberality so uniformly shown me, and to inform my friends and the public that I have rented temporarily, for the purpose of resting myself and family, to return to you my most grateful acknowledgements for past favors, and to express to you my wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

JAMES A. SADLER.
Charlotte, December 27, 1852.

By Express!

"My work is good, my prices just,
Cheap for *CASH*, but cannot trust."

WE who listen with credulity to the whispers of fools, or persons who experience the buoyancy of youth, or that the efficiency of to-day will be supplied by the superfluities of to-morrow, attend to the business of Robert Shaw, Chief Saddler and Harness Maker in the town of

Charlotte. His saddles consist of the following variation, to wit:

North Carolina **SADDLES.**
Kentucky "
Carpenters "
Doctor "

He also has a variety of saddles made expressly for travelling a great distance, warranted to wear well. Besides a large assortment of bridles, Mens Brackets, Harness, Drovers Whips, Buggy whips Boy's Saddles, together with all manner of

Saddlery Hardware,

he will sell on the most moderate terms, either by the whole sale or retail.

☞ Call and see. Shop one door East of L. Spring's Shop.

R. SHAW.
Charlotte, November 10, 1852. 42tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MA KENZIE & SONS,

No 222 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Hoods and Bows, Goth Webs, Stirrups, Hooks, Bits, &c., Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOWS, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to purchasers and customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pease's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
December 15 1852. 47—1Y

H. M. Pritchard, M.D.
OFFICE ELM'S BRICK BUILDING.

Charlotte and South-Carolina
RAIL-ROAD.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN is now running daily, (Sundays excepted) from Columbia to Charlotte.

SCHEDULE.

Leave Columbia,	7.00 a.m.	Leave Charlotte	7.00 a.m.
Ridgeway,	8.50 "	Morrows',	7.45 "
Winnsboro',	9.40 "	Fort Mills,	8.05 "
Yongesville,	10.20 "	Ebenezer,	8.45 "
Blackstock,	10.35 "	Chesterville,	10.25 "
Chesterville,	11.45 "	Blackstock,	11.05 "
Ebenezer,	12.35 p.m.	Yongesville,	11.20 "
Fort Mills,	1.35 "	Winnsboro'	12.10 p.m.
Morrows',	2.20 "	Ridgeway,	12.50 "
Arri. Charlotte,	2.40 "	Arr. Columbia,	1.35 "

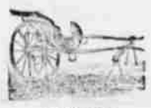
The FREIGHT TRAINS run daily, leaving Columbia and Charlotte at 7.15 a. m.

There is a daily line of 4 horse STAGES from Charlotte to Salisbury, connecting with the trains.

From Chesterville a line of stages runs in connection with the cars on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to Unionville, Glenn Springs, and Spartanburg.

C. BOUKNIGHT, *Agent.*
November 3, 1852. 41tf

JOHN HARTY'S



NEW
CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE Subscriber is now happy to inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has moved into his New Shop, on College street, immediately back of Saddlers Hotel, where he is now ready to attend to all business in his line. He has got the best of Workmen, and is therefore determined to do the best, and most fashionable work, ever put up in this town—and at moderate prices.

☞ REPAIRING done neatly and in a durable manner, by calling at the shop.

JOHN HARTY.
December 23, 1852. 48—tf

Catawba College,
NEWTON, N. C.

H. H. SMITH, President, and Professor of Mathematics, Ancient and Modern languages.
——— Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Belles Lettres, &c.
——— Professor Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy.
H. FRY, Tutor in Mathematics.
J. C. CLAPP, Tutor in Languages.

Course of Instruction,
And Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks:

I.	College Course,	$14.00
II.	Preparatory do.	from $8.00 to $12.00
III.	Normal and Business Department,	10.00
IV.	Primary do.	from 5.00 to 7.00

German, French, Spanish, and Italian extra, excepting those in the regular Course of Classes.

Contingent expenses varying with circumstances, never exceeding $15.00, to be paid in advance.

Boarding, room, fuel, etc., from $1.25 to $1.50 per week.

The success with which this Institution has thus far met has induced the Trustees to enlarge its course of study, so as to include all that is embraced in the most thorough courses of College instruction in this country, and to adopt a system of means to raise it to the highest grade among the Institutions of Learning in the Southern States.—They expect, in due time, to be able to fill the various Professorships, by men of known literary merit and qualifications.

☞ The Winter Session of 1853 will commence on the first Monday in January.

By order of the Trustees,
J. H. CRAWFORD, President.
GEO. SETZER, SECRETARY.
Newton, Catawba county, N. C.
November 3 1852. 41 tf

Notice to Travellers.
DAILY SERVICE.

Through Ticket from Charlotte

To Petersburg, - - - $16

And in one month from this time a through Ticket will be given

To Baltimore, for - - - $21

GOOD Horses, Coaches and Drivers, shall not be surpassed in the State, and prompt attention will be paid to the accommodation of the Travelling community who may favor us with a call. J. A. Sadler, of Alex Springs, of Charlotte, are fully authorized to receive fare to Petersburg at the above rates, also to Baltimore when the arrangement can be made.

BLAND & DUNN, Contractors
From Salisbury to Raleigh.
RIPLEY, SPRINGS & CO
Oct. 29, '52. 41tf

DIRECT LINE
TO THE NORTHERN CITIES.
Fare Greatly Reduced
Through from Greensborough N. C., to Richmond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four Horse Post Coaches, from Greensborough, N. C., via Danville, Va., to Richmond and Petersburg, is now in full operation, running in connection with the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, and Southside Rail Road from Petersburg.

Leave Greensboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., arrive in Richmond or Petersburg second day thereafter, in time for the evening Cars North.

Leave Richmond or Petersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. arrive in Greensboro' second day thereafter, in time for the Salisbury Stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the Stages to Lynchburg.

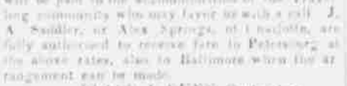
J. HOLDERBY & CO.
P. FLAGG & CO.
July 28 1852. 27tf

NEW FIRM.

WE would respectfully announce to the public, that we have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

OVERMAN & WILSON,

for the purpose of manufacturing



CARRIAGES

of every description.

We promise faithful work, in a word none in the South shall surpass us.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

☞ REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

☞ Shop on Tryon and Church Streets, nearly opposite to Kerr's Hotel.

C. OVERMAN.
C. WILSON.
Charlotte, July 6, 1852. 25tf

ATTACHMENTS FOR SALE HERE.

A War with England.

CHARLES T. EBERHARD & CO,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, that they still carry on the

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING,

at their old stand, two doors below David Parks's Store, and nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. They will warrant their work to be made of the best materials and to wear as well as any in this section.—If good materials, good workmen and a strict attention to all Orders will ensure encouragement they are determined to merit it.

As one of the firm will go North, once or twice a year, purposely to purchase Leather, they always intend to have the best that can be bought at the North, and they will be able to sell better and cheaper Work than any other Shop in this section of country. ☞ GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

☞ A supply of all kinds of READY-MADE WORK always on hand.

Sept. 8, 1852. 33tf

Briggs Iron.

WE are daily receiving from Briggs Iron Works, IRON of every description. Blacksmiths and Farmers call and examine our stock.

ALSO,
Our stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c., &c.,
IRWIN & HUGGINS.
No. 3, Greene Row.
December 15, 1852 47tf

MEDICINES, &c.

Charlatte Drug Store.
New Establishment.
FOX & CALDWELL,
Successors to Fox & Orr.

DRS. C. J. FOX & P. C. CALDWELL having formed a copartnership in the above business offers for sale the largest and most genuine assortment of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Medicines, &c. &c., ever offered in this market; all of which will be sold lower for cash, or on time to prompt buyers, than ever before offered. They hope to merit a share of the patronage of Physicians and Country Merchants as to secure their patronage.

Persons from the Town and Country may be assured that no attention to carelessness in putting up Medicines properly shall be wanting.

Medical prescriptions neatly and carefully prepared. All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Charlotte now presents the best market for drugs, she is our town to be found in the interior, having three well conducted Drug Stores, and with a prospect of heavy sales, we now offer to Physicians and country merchants, every article on as cheaper than ever offered in the back country.

Our stock entire, is fresh and warranted genuine. To such additions will be made from time to time, as the wants of the country may demand.

March 23, 1852. 3 tf

200 BOXES GRAY'S OINTMENT, just received, 50 cents, small do. 25 cents.

12 DOZEN Congress Water, in quart Bottles.

FRESH supply Sand's, Epping's and Townsand's Sarsaparilla.

Rowands Tonic Mixture.

Just received and for sale by
FOX & CALDWELL.

SULPHATE OF QUININE

100 BOTTLES for sale by
FOX & CALDWELL.

5,000 POUNDS WHITE LEAD, ready for use.

500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL, for sale.

1,000 POUNDS BLAKE'S FIRE Proof Paint, by
FOX & CALDWELL.

May 12. 18 FOX & CALDWELL.

J. F. Gilmer,
Druggist and Apothecary.

IS now receiving and opening a fresh and full supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Putty, Thompsonian Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Extracts and Colognes,

together with a large supply of Paint Brushes, Tool Brushes, also a large assortment of Abdominal Supporters and Trusses, Surgical Instruments, Knives, and a large variety of other articles usually kept in such houses.

Having been engaged in business for so long a time, at the same old stand, it would seem needless and unnecessary to give publicity to the fact that we still "keep along and keep on in the usual way and strength," but my friends Morris Hope & Williamson having lately commenced the "Sign of the Old Catawba Whig," on the place of the old famous "Charlotte Journal," that in days gone by, used to amuse and made glad so many hearts, on every week presented itself, I thought I might be excusable if I gave and persevering friends great assurance that I did to assist them all I could in their arduous undertaking.

To those who have so liberally patronized me in the last seven, or eight years I return my sincere acknowledgements, will continue your patronage as long as I can, and will attend to all your business entrusted to me as carefully and as cheaply as I can, consistently with your advantage and interest. I am still occupying my old stand in Charlotte, on Nassau street, between J. H. Kerr's Hotel, and nearly opposite R. H. Rowe's new building.

May 18, 1852. 15tf

A. C. WILLIAMSON,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in this and the adjoining counties, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Trade street, below Rozzel's old Tavern.

Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 1tf

J. M. Davidson, M. D.

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. His Office is on the corner Building, near the residence of Wm. Johnston, Esq., where he can always be found when not professionally engaged.

NORTH-CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White Persons and Slaves. The greatest risk taken on a single life is $1,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years, at 3 ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Heywood, Vice President.
James F. Jordan, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
Perrin Busbee, Attorney.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Herzman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Books and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN, Secretary.
July 3, 1852. 35-tf