Sunday Reading.

From the Due West Telescope.

LOVE TO GOD.

Having, in a former communication, made some general remarks upon Love to God, I now propose to treat a little of the nature or properties of that love. It is possessed of some characteristics, by which it may be recognised wherever it exists. The first characteristic is *sincerity*. This is a very important ingredient in the affection which men have one for another. It is so important that nothing can supply its place. No difference how strong and frequent are professions of attachment on the part of a fellow being; if we have reason to doubt his sincerity, we cannot have confidence in him; and we cannot feel willing to place ourselves in his power. But when we have reason to believe that such professions of love and attachment are sincere, then we at once have confidence in the reality of his friendship. So it is all important that our professions of love and attachment to God be accompanied with evidence of sincerity. There is a great deal of beauty in the appeal of Peter when the Saviour had said to him the third time: "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?"

Peter had on a late occasion denied his Lord and Master in such a manner as to give occasion to call in question the sincerity of his love to the Saviour. He had thrice denied that he knew him, and accompanied his denial with oaths and curses.—And as he had repeated his denial to the third time, our Saviour saw proper to require him to repeat his professions of love the same number of times. It is easy to see that Peter felt himself reproved by the question being thrice repeated. We are told that Peter was grieved, because he said to him the third time, *Lovest thou me?* And he said, "Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest I love thee." Here was evidence of sincerity that could not be doubted.

Again, this love is *supreme*. That is, the love which the child of God exercises towards him is superior to that which he has for any other object. We may and we ought to love our earthly friends and benefactors in the world. We may and we ought to love our relations in life. We may and we ought to love the good things, which have been bestowed upon us by a benignant Providence; but still this love is far inferior to that which is due to God, and which the child of God bestows upon him.—The Psalmist had something like proper feelings on the subject, when he breaks out in that beautiful exclamation: Whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon earth whom I desire beside thee. Although my heart and flesh fail me, yet God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever. It is then a supreme love, which the child of God has for him.

Again: This love is *constant*. It is not of that fickle nature which comes and goes by turns. It is a constant and abiding principle of action. It is true that it may sometimes be more fervent than others, owing to the circumstances by which he is surrounded, and owing to the strength or weakness of faith. The apostle John tells us that, "We love him because he first loved us." And in proportion as we have realizing views of God's love to us, will our love be drawn out towards him. The dutiful child's love for a parent is constant and abiding principle of action, and yet it may be much more conspicuous sometimes than others. Job could say, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

And lastly: This love admits of *increase*. It is a growing, expanding grace. At first view, it might seem that the love of the child of God was complete, when he first finds himself brought into a state of salvation by a Redeemer, after having been convinced of his lost and ruined condition by nature and practice, but a little reflection will convince us, that this love will increase and expand in proportion as we obtain clearer views of the Divine character and perfections. The views of the new convert are oftentimes very imperfect, and consequently, the love which he has for God, although sincere, must necessarily be circumscribed. And as he advances in knowledge and in experience of God's goodness, his love will increase and expand indefinitely. The more he knows about God, and the more he experiences of his loving kindness and tender mercy, the more his love abounds.

J. W.

From the Child's Paper.

HOW LUTHER FOUND A BIBLE.

You remember the struggles of Martin Luther's boyhood in order to get an education, with what diligence he prosecuted his studies, and how important he felt it was to have the blessing of God on them. Students sometimes fancy they are too busy to spend much if any time in devotional exercises; but Luther said, "To pray well is the better half of study."

While he was at the University of Erfort, in his spare moments he used to visit the library and explore the books, for books, for books were scarce in those days; and on one of those occasions, as he takes down one book and another, he lights upon one written in Latin, called "The Bible." Luther turns it over, and is surprised to find it so much bigger than he supposed, for he has always heard of this famous book, though this is the first time he ever saw it. How many books and chapters it contains! He opens it and begins to read, and the place happened to be the story of little Samuel; how his parents lent him to the Lord, and how the Lord spoke to Samuel and made him a prophet. Luther was delighted with the account. "Oh that God would give me such a book," cried the young man. Luther was nearly twenty years old when he first met with this precious volume; and it shows in what a different age we live, when almost every child has a Bible of his own, and knows the story of Samuel almost by heart; and how much better should the children of this generation be, for our Lord says, "To whom much is given, of him shall be much required."

Not long after this, Luther had a dear friend, Alexis, who was stabbed in a fray and suddenly killed. The death affected him very much, and he thought, "What would become of me, if I was thus called away without a warning?" And surely it is a very solemn question for us all; for we know neither the day nor the hour when death may come to us. Luther became anxious for his soul; he felt himself a sinner; he saw he had no love to God, so he was afraid of him and kept wishing he could do something to gain his favor.—One day when he was returning from the University from paying his father a visit, a violent storm overtook him in the woods. The thunder and lightning were terrific. The woods seemed to be on fire, and a heavy bolt fell nearly at his feet. Luther was terribly frightened. He fell on his knees and made a vow, if his life was spared, to devote himself to the service of God; for he dared no longer live without his friendship and favor; and to *die* without them seemed more dreadful still.

The Romish church taught that the best way to live a holy life and please God was to quit the world and shut himself up in a convent, which is a religious house for the purpose; but the true piety which the Bible teaches, does not ask us to *withdraw* from the world, but to keep ourselves *unspotted* from it. Luther, in order to fulfil his vow, determined to enter a convent. His friends were filled with grief when they heard of it; for they felt that his shining mind and splendid scholarship fitted him for the highest post of usefulness in active life. "It is an idle, unfruitful life you will spend there," said some who were beginning to perceive a more excellent way. But Luther was in earnest, he wanted nothing so much as ease for his troubled conscience; and if peace and pardon were sure to be found in a convent, he would and he must go. So one night he took leave of his studies, his books, his friends, and all the scenes once so dear to him, and went to a convent of St. Augustine, where he humbly knocked for admittance, and begged permission to live there.

The monks were astonished when they saw it was the elegant scholar, Martin Luther, and they were not sorry of an opportunity of humbling him all they could: "Come, come," they said, "it is not by studying, but by begging, that a monk renders himself useful;" and they gave him the bread-bags and sent him begging from door to door. Martin did everything that was imposed upon him; he fasted and did penance, and thought no sacrifice too great in order to become a saint, and win a title to heaven. Alas, alas, poor Luther soon found that by entering the convent he had changed his garments, but not his heart.—He found no peace there: "Oh," he said, "what will deliver me from my sins and make me good and holy? How shall I be reconciled to God?" And he almost pined away in sorrow of heart.

By and by a good old man named Staupitz came to the convent, who soon observed how ill the young man looked; and he asked, "Why are you so sad, brother Martin?" "Ah," said Luther, "I do not know what will become of me; it is in vain I make promises to God—sin is ever the strongest." "Oh, my friend," said Staupitz, remembering his own experience, "instead of torturing yourself on account of your sins, throw yourself into the Redeemer's arms—look at the wounds of Jesus Christ, to the blood that he has shed for you—God is not angry with you, it is you who are angry with God. Listen to the Son of God; he became man to give you the promise of divine favor.—By his stripes you are healed; by his blood are your sins wiped away. Love him who first loved you; and in order that you may be filled with the love of what is good, you must first be filled with love for God." What good words; what light and peace did they afford. Luther listens for his life, and Jesus Christ began to appear to him as the one "altogether lovely." An unknown joy began to steal into his soul. "It is Jesus Christ—yes, it is Jesus Christ," he thinks, "who so wonderfully consoles me."

Luther received much more instruction from Staupitz of the same nature, and when he left he gave the young man a Bible.—"Let the study of the Scriptures be your favorite occupation," said he. And thus Luther became a Bible student and a Bible Christian; thus was God preparing him to become the leader in the glorious Reformation which shook Popish rites from the consciences of the people, and brought them to a knowledge of the pure word of God, as it is in the blessed Bible.

H. C. K.

PREACHING AND THE PRESS.

The amount of good accomplished by an evangelical book or tract, printed and distributed, as it often is, by the thousand or ten thousand, is beyond all human computation. When a living preacher delivers a gospel sermon to three or four hundred fellow-men, he is using the special means ordained of God for their conversion; but when he has done this, let him commit the thoughts and arguments that God has blessed, to the hands of the printer, and by a few revolutions of the press he becomes at once the preacher of a thousand sermons, or, if you please, the father of a thousand preachers! On the day of Pentecost three thousand souls were added to the church by Peter's preached sermon—but who shall tell us the thousands that have been savingly benefitted by reading *the printed copy of that eloquent and powerful discourse?*—*Home and Foreign Record.*

Affliction, desertions and temptations are as needful as consolations. Jonah's whale will teach a good lesson as well as Pisgah's top; and a man may sometimes learn as much from being a night or day in the deep, as from being forty days in the mount. I see Jonah come out of a whale cured of rebellion. I see Moses go up into the mount with meekness, and come down in a huff and break the tables. Further, I see three picked disciples attending their master into the Mount and falling asleep there. It is well for you to be clothed in sackcloth while you tarry in the wilderness.

Look upward and press forward. Heaven's eternal hills are before you, and Jesus stands with arms wide open to receive you.

A PRAYING CLOSET FOR CHILDREN.

I have read of a father who selected for each of his children a place of retirement, where, unmolested, they might daily read the scriptures, and pour out their hearts before God. The place was pointed out, and each child solemnly and earnestly enjoined to occupy it. The effect was such as might be expected. They were all distinguished for piety. One of them at least became an eminent minister of the gospel.—*Parental Training.*

THE SECURITY OF OUR HOPE.

To meet the justice of a divine law and a divine Lawgiver, God has provided for sinners the obedience, atonement, and suffering of a divine Saviour, who has become "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." God, therefore, is "a just God and a Saviour," "gracious and righteous," "just, and yet the justifier," "faithful and just to forgive us our sins."

T. S.

Importunity displeases man, but it is most grateful to God. The more we press our suit, the more liberal God is, and the oftener we go to him, "in season and out of season," the more welcome we are to Him with whom it is always in season to give what he always desires to bestow.

T. S.

Agricultural.

From the Farmer's Journal.

EDGECOMBE AS SHE IS—AND EDGECOMBE AS SHE WAS FIVE YEARS AGO.

The rapid improvements in the agriculture of Edgecombe during the last five years is justly attracting a large share of public attention and presents a gratifying instance of a people, by a well-directed impulse, working a quick and happy change in their destiny. From all quarters the voice of generous congratulations greet us on the brilliant results of our efforts, filling our hearts with honest pride and gratifying emotions. Although we know that the Agriculture of the noble "Banner County" is yet far below the standard we would assign it—that many of its departments are still very much neglected, many worn out farms in her borders, and her piney lands present miles of uninhabited wilderness; yet there is a striking contrast between Edgecombe now, and Edgecombe five years ago. Five years ago, her agriculture was either under the old regime or trying to escape from its shackles. But under every past system, however imperfect, she always took high rank in the agriculture of the State. Her naturally fertile soil, though much abused, yet enjoying uncommon security from vicissitudes of droughts, storms, &c., a climate highly favorable for varied production, and a people devoted to agriculture, naturally gave her this position.

But the same destructive industry which early reduced to barrenness so large a surface of the Atlantic States, also worked destruction here. Clearing the forests, exhausting the soil, and repeating this disastrous operation, formed a prominent feature in our agriculture of the past, down to within the last twenty years; emigration was the natural result, and a wilderness of worn out plantations, of which there are still many in Edgecombe. Who has not derived a melancholy pleasure from visiting these miniature Palmyras! at once the chief antiquities and humiliating evidences of our civilization here. They are often but a few miles from some busy mart or farm, glowing in the luxury of production and comfort. A short ride through wild woods, soon makes you feel the striking contrast. The old fields open on your view, bright, (we will suppose with the sunshine of May) and stretching like a prairie in the distance. The fields are worn out, but still covered with verdure of some sort. The broom-straw waving in the wind, the white brier, the wild rose, the crab apple, and a thousand humble shrubs and flowers have thrown the mantle of charity over nakedness; and grapes of different varieties are grasping everything which promises support. Animal life is not wanting in the feature, sheep, and cows are grazing there, but their presence does not relieve the loneliness of the scene. Here was the old homestead; the trees of the little grove have been dealed with the axe, and their skeleton arms are stretched out towards heaven, as deploring the recklessness of man. The roof tree is gone, but there is the hearth-stone, there stands the blackened chimney, a solitary and gloomy monument of the past; and on its top the mocking bird carols his lay as merrily as if the children of the homestead still applauded his beautiful ministry, while in mournful contrast the wild winds murmur a dirge of many voices with the song of the bird and the dance of the flower. And the people who lived and labored here, where are they? Ah! they have long since found a grave or a fortune in some newer and fresher land. What causes these frequent pictures of desolation, not only here, but in other States? It is ignorance of nature's laws of production, and our consequent violation of them: from this cause our past industry was necessarily destructive. The harder we worked the poorer we got, and desolation followed our footsteps as naturally as it did the locusts of Egypt.

During the last twenty-five years, our agriculture sank till it found the bottom; it then began to rebound under the efforts of some of our most enterprising men who for fifteen years or more have used marl more or less when they had it, and other manures to considerable extent. This we may safely ascribe to that great benefactor of his race, Edmund Ruffin. But whatever theoretic knowledge had been acquired, seemed either cured or dormant, and the task of putting it into practice, too herculean, except for a few of our most energetic men, and it is only within the last five years that the farmers of Edgecombe have formed any just conceptions of the laws of production or of the true principles of fertility. Then an effort was made among us to give greater activity to such knowledge as we possessed and to acquire more. This resulted in the establishment of an agricultural society, which began by distributing agricultural documents, which with the co-operation of some spirited individuals soon gave unanimity to a movement whose happy results command the applause of the world.

Although Edgecombe has but just waked up, and the first rays of true science just lighted her path—what a change do we behold! See that field loaded with a thousand pounds of seed cotton to the acre, that was a worn out pine thicket five years ago; and here is another, white as a snow bank; it delivers to its skillful owner a four hundred pound bale for each acre, that was thought hardly worth fencing five years ago. Here and there are various lots, ranging from two to three thousand pounds seed cotton per acre. As to corn, some think it almost past time to make it. We now have cotton fields and corn patches, and yet ship thousands of barrels. We are no great growers of wheat, yet it is fair to presume that land which will bring a bale of cotton to the acre ought to yield 20 or 25 bushels of wheat to the acre; and as tobacco, we have reason to believe we could reach the highest point of production elsewhere. While such cases of production are not unfrequent, and within the capacity of most of our farmers who choose to use the skill they possess, the ordinary production of the country is of course much more moderate, but still beautiful beyond our notions of five years ago. There are no doubt a great number of another spirit in Edgecombe who remember maximum, than in most other counties, and a larger portion of her farmers are fast treading on their heels, ready to pass them in the race on the first favorable occasion. For this honorable rivalry is not confined either to members of our agricultural society, or to our reading men; our society numbers less than a hundred, and there are as able farmers out of it as in it, who are not behind the times either in action or intelligence. And the hard working practical man who has but little time to read, or may be cannot, he too drinks at the fountain of knowledge which flows in a thousand rills among us. He does now what he would hardly attempt five years ago. Agriculture seems there of half its drudgery, although more is accomplished. Instead of an arena for the exertion of mere brute strength, it has become a new and inviting field, full of interest and excitement from the mental exertion necessary to comprehend and obey its laws.

Our farmers seem determined to seek their own happiness, in restoring the beautiful plains of Edgecombe to more than their pristine fertility—instead of sucking up her life blood, and then abandoning her for fresher realms.

We have but just entered on this new path, and already it is strewn with *fruits* as well as flowers. From little more than three thousand bales of cotton, and other crops proportionate, we soon rose to six thousand, then eight thousand, and now ten thousand will hardly tell our number. Not less than a half million of dollars will, we think, be required to pay for our aggregate exports this year, while many times as much must remain a fixture in the soil to generate future wealth in rapid progression. So stands Edgecombe in 1853. How will she stand five years hence? The answer depends on themselves.

ALPHA.

GROUND AND UNGROUND FOOD.

In a communication from the society of Shakers at Lebanon, N. Y., in the Patent Office Report, we find the following:—

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than unground as cattle food, and especially for fattening pork: hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender.

The same experiment induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal.

Until within the last three or four years our society fattened annually for thirty years from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which six or seven potash kettles are used.

The Shakers are a close observing, calculating people, and go in for the practical realities of life, and therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges.

EXTRACTING TAR.

This substance, so extensively used in the Southern States for greasing the spindles of ordinary farm vehicles, may be much improved by coating the lightwood with a layer of cotton seed, three or four inches thick, previous to covering the kiln with earth. The oil of the cotton seed is distilled with the tar, and it makes a composition which does not "pitch" up the hub or nave, and lessening the friction, is preferable to pure tar, or any mixture of animal grease for common wooden spindles. We have tried it, and have practical knowledge of the fact that it will add much to the run"—at least one-third more to every kiln.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

SOAP-SUDS FOR VINES.

A. J. Downing, late editor of the Horticulturist, says: "I have seen the Isabella grape produce 3 000 fine clusters of well-ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap-suds from the weekly wash."

The effect of soap-suds on other plants is something surprising. A cypress vine, which had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soapsuds, and grew about six inches the first five days.

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

Connecting with the New York steamer each way.

THE CAROLINA, L. M. Coxetter master, will leave every Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, touching at Jacksonville, Picolata and Palatka, on the St. John's River; returning, will arrive in Charleston on Wednesday.

The FLORIDA, Charles Welty master, will leave on Tuesday Afternoon of each week, at same hour, and, in addition to the above ports, will stop at Black Creek; returning, will arrive on Saturday Morning. Due notice will always be given when the Carolina makes an extra trip to St. Augustine. It is only conducive necessary to say that these boats have been built especially for this trade, and are commended 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, 89 East Bay.
February 16, 1853. 30 1

Harness and Saddlery.

WILLIAM J. PLUMMER

HAVING not recovered at his old stand one door below Kerr's Hotel and nearly opposite Brem's Brick Row 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 fine

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 change for work at the highest Market prices.
Charlotte, November 23, 1852. 41 tf

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.

ALL orders from a distance will be attended to.
J. W. RAINEY.
Charlotte, N. C. no 1—tf

JOB PRINTING.

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

CANARY SEED for sale.
T. J. HOLTON.

MOTZ 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. 28 tf

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. West's building, opposite to Mr. Kyle's store, or the Rowan House.

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

A NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public of Charlotte and vicinity, that they have opened a

New Medical, Drug AND Chemical STORE

in Charlotte, next door to E. Fullings & 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 more than ordinary 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, Congress 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 & HEINETSH.
Charlotte, January 5, 1853. 50tf

J. BRIAN & CO.'S REFRESHMENT SALOON.

ALL THINGS GOOD!

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 eatables and drinkables that minister to the natural or artificial tastes 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 genteelly and courteously.

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

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

To My Former Patrons.

HAVING been for some years past engaged in the town of Charlotte in the Keeper, and having in this capacity enjoyed a large and liberal degree of public favor and patronage, a sense of gratitude to my many friends prompts me to resort to this public method of returning to them my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the many and repeated favors which I have heretofore received at their hands. Permit me, then, from my soul, while I have retired temporarily, for the purpose of resting myself and family, to return to you my most grateful acknowledgments 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,
Chess for CASH, but cannot trust."

YE who listen with credulity to the whispers of envy, or persons with eagerness the failings of others, who expect that age will perform the promises of youth; or that the deficiencies of to day will be supplied by the superfluities of to morrow, attend to the business of Robert Shaw, Chief Sadler and Harness Maker in the town of

Charlotte. He saddles consist of the following varieties, to wit:

North Carolina **SADDLES.**
Kentuckey "
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 Saddles, Mose Blankets, Harness, Dearborn 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 Store.

R. SHAW.
Charlotte, November 19, 1852. 41tf

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

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No 222 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hay Skins, Saddle Trees, English Hoods and Reins, Girth Webs, Surcings, Horses Rugs, &c. Springs, Axles of all sizes, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOWS, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with other branches of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope'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 55 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 Unionvile, 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 of

JOHN HARTY.
December 22, 1852. 4—tf

Catawba College,
NEWTON, N. C.

H. H. SMITH, President, and Professor of Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages.
——— Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Belles Lettres, &c.
——— Professor Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy.
M. 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 College Classes.
Contingent expenses varying with circumstances, never exceeding $1,00, 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 vacant Professorships, by men of known literary merits 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. 41tf

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

OUR 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. Saddler, or 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 & BUNN, Contractors.
From Salisbury to Raleigh.
EIFLEY, SPRINGS & CO
Oct. 22, '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 Lynchburg and Danville Rail Road, and South side 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,

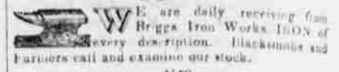
at their old stand, two doors below David Parks's Store, and nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. They will warrant their work to be made of the best materials and to wear as well as any in this section.—If 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 No. h, 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, Granite 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 general assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c., ever offered in the market; all of which will be sold lower for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, than ever before offered. They hope by kind attention to offer such inducements to Planters and Country Merchants as to secure their patronage.

Persons from the Town and Country may rest 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 punctually attended to.

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

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

March 23, 1852. 9 1y

200 BOXES GRAY'S OINTMENT, large Boxes 50 cents, small do, 25 cents.

12 DOZEN **Congress Water,** in good Bottles.

FRESH supply **Sand's, Epping's and Townsand's Sarsaparilla;** also

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 in oil pure.

500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL, for sale

1,000 POUNDS BLAKE'S FIRE Proof Paint, by
May 12. 18 FOX & CALDWELL.

J. F. Gilmer,
Druggist and Apothecary.

I now receiving and opening a fresh and ample 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, Tooth Brushes, also a large assortment of Abdominal Supporters and Trusses, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c. 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 useless and unnecessary to give publicity to the fact that I am still "kicking along and blessed with good health and strength," but my friends Messrs. Hoke & Williamson having lately commenced the "N. C. Carolina Whig," in the place of the old favorite "Charlotte Journal" that in days gone by cheered and made glad so many hearts, on every week presented itself, I thought I would be doing my energetic and persevering friends great injustice were I not to assist them all I could in their arduous and responsible undertaking.

To those who have so liberally patronized me for the last number of years I return my grateful acknowledgments, still soliciting your continued access and custom, feeling confident that it will be to your advantage and interest. I am still occupying my old stand on Charlotte, on Main street, next door to J. H. Kerr's Hotel, and nearly opposite R. B. Brevard's new building.

May 18, 1852. 170

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

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

Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 10

J. M. Davidson, M. D.

OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. His Office is in 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 $1,000.—Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years to the full value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Hay wood, Vice President.
James E. Jordan, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
Perrin Busbee, Attorney.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hermann, General Agent.

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

Blanks 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. 52—1y