

## Sunday Reading.

From the *Independent*.

### THE PERSONALITY OF GOD IS PROV- IDENCE.

The harvest is reaping with fruits of summer. The report of abundance comes up from all parts of the land, and from beyond the seas. A year of plenty succeeds the year of drought. Business is active and prosperous. Every body is glad—but is everybody thankful? Do all recognize and acknowledge God?

The season has been mainly favorable for health. Many have kept their habitations in safety, while distant cities have been desolated with the overflowing scourge. Many have gone to and fro with prosperous journeys—though dire calamities have shocked us with the ghastliness of death along the way. How many families, separated through the uncertainties of summer, are gathered again with rejoicings in their own home. But with these rejoicings is there thanksgiving to God the Preserver?

What views of providence do we entertain? May it not be said of many who read these lines, that "God is not in all their thoughts?" With how many Christians even, is God in Providence a mere perpetual force or a complicated machine. How few feel and own the living God, as did David. The Bible presents the God of Providence as a present personal God. This is not merely old Testament poetry, based upon the unscientific view the Hebrew mind took of causation and of general law. It is equally the theology of the New-Testament, the teaching of Christ in the sermon on the mount, and Paul at Athens and at Lystra. God is a personal God in nature, as well as in grace.

We cannot tell the point of connection between the direct agency of God and those secondary causes that we see in operation continually around us. We can never where the spring is inserted that imparts motion to the mighty machine of the universe. Upon this point logic is in vain, and the heart disdain lies in its search for God. He who is not in all things need a marked preservation, and yet this to some power of nature as of physical law at that moment operates in his behalf, but to a personal and living God—a God watching over him, caring for him. At such a time the heart can be satisfied with the sense of preservation short of this. Its language is, even in the lips of the atheist himself—What shall I render to thee, O thou Preserver of man?

But what the heart enters at such a time the Scriptures enter at others they represent God as always present and always acting in his works. As Charon truly says of all creatures: "As they were created by His word, they are supported by His word. The same powerful law, let the earth bring forth grass, when the plant peeped upon man out of nothing, is expressed every spring, when they begin to lift up their heads from their naked roots and winter graves. The resurrection of eight every morning, the renewing the pleasure of all things to the eyes; the watering the valleys from the mountain springs; every draught that the beasts drink, every lodging the fowls have, every bit of food for the sustenance of man and beast, is ascribed to the opening of his hand; the displaying of His power, as much as the first creation of things, and endowing them with their particular nature. The 10th Psalm has the description of Jehovah's preserving, as the first of creation is of his creating power."

Not without reason did our Saviour teach us to pray. "Give us this day our daily bread." The food we eat from day to day is the provision that God makes for us for that day. We find no difficulty in conceiving of the Omnipotence and the benevolence of God, as ever active in the midst of all the ordinances of his kingdom. Why then regard his omnipotence as alone quiescent of all his attributes?

God is our Preserver. And how vast the power herein displayed. We would be amazed at the power of a man who should hold up one of our houses, or one pillar of a house upon his finger! But God upholdest all things by the word of his power.

How wonderful, too, is the wisdom of God herein displayed. How many and how various are the means employed in the preservation of a single life. Nearly all the powers of nature are put in requisition to keep any one of us alive from day to day. For this the best of the sun, the force of the winds, the deadly of the atmosphere, all that constitutes climate, must be tempered to our constitution. For this the rains must fall, the gales must grow, the cattle must feed upon the grass, the man must have forth its various frames and members; material must be provided in the soil of the earth for the building of our bones, and in the products of the soil for the formation of our clothing. The forests must have their centuries of growth, and coal must be for ages furnished in the earth that we may be furnished with fuel; and all manner of mineral wealth must be laid up in store against the time when we shall want our vessels of silver, and brass, and iron. Indeed, all the resources of nature are employed in our preservation. What wisdom planned and arranged these resources for this very end? Our Father's care over us by saying that the hairs of our head are numbered.

These acts of preservation that are more marked and special—why because we see a little more of the process than at other times—how much wisdom and forethought are the end. We can see the cause of this manifested in the adoption of means to

bring in a railor at a rapid rate over a short course, where any danger must be unseen till right upon us. Suddenly the shriek of the locomotive gives alarm; the brakeman leaps to their wheels; the conductor rushed through the cars in evident dismay; we saw the watchman at the road-side waving the flag of evil omen; we saw the engine with reversed motion and wheels, flying backwards, vainly struggling against the momentum of the train; then there came in sight, with wheels flying backward, yet drawing nearer and nearer, another engine, with its huge train urging it forward. Its great flaming eye glared upon us; its feet chased the ground like the war-steed; its huge nostril puffed impudent for the conflict; one moment more, and a collision might have crushed us to atoms. How many agencies combined to prevent the catastrophe?

Had no flag been waved; had the whistle failed; and the engineer in his flight omitted to reverse the motion; had the brakes then given out; or had the momentum been a fraction greater, the catastrophe must have come. The hand that guides the planets in their courses, adjusted all these elements to our preservation. And shall we not acknowledge the hand that guards and keeps us every day?

Above all, how wonderful is the love of God herein displayed. It is nothing but his love that leads the Infinite one thus to watch over his creatures. Of what value are they or their services to him; or what claim have any of them upon his protection? What claim especially has man, a sinner to be preserved by that being against whom he daily rebels? The Scriptures trace the preservation of creatures solely to the love of God. "Thy mercy, Lord, is in the heavens, and thy faithfulness reaches to the clouds, O Lord, thou preservest man and beast. How exalted is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore, the children of men put their trust in thee."

From the American *Other Planter*. WHEAT CULTURE.

DR. COULT.—Dear Sir: A few thoughts and suggestions on the wheat culture may be useful to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. As the wheat culture requires attention to the duties of his profession, to merit patronage. He may be found at all hours, at his office opposite the American Hotel, when not professionally engaged.

February 13, 1855. 52c

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent,

March 20, 1855. 6-6m.

### Dr. R. M. Norment

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. He will give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession, to merit patronage. He may be found at all hours, at his office opposite the American Hotel, when not professionally engaged.

February 13, 1855. 52c

Notice.

I WILL attend at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays at Court and other Public Days, for the purpose of selling property of every description, and elsewhere when called on, and also in Concord and Salisbury.

JAMES SLOAN,

January 10, 1855. 4-6m.

### MECKLENBURG HOUSE,

BY S. H. REA.

HAVING purchased the building on the corner, a few doors N. E. of Bert's Hatch, and repaired and refitted it upon a first-class style, I would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that it is now open for the reception of Regular and Transient Guests. Diners will find ample accommodations at my house.

January 16, 1855. 487

### A. BETHUNE,

No. 5 Spring's Row.

DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 21, 1855. 1-17

### Notice.

I AM NOW RECEIVING a beautiful assortment of

### GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

BRELL GOODS

for summer wear, which I will sell very low for CASH or to prompt customers.

All persons wishing greatest time will do well to give me a call.

B. H. DAVIDSON.

May 8, 1855. 4-6m.

### WILKINSON'S

Daguerreian Gallery.

The subscriber having permanently located in Charlotte, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his superior

### PICTURES,

and would respectfully say that he is now taking Daguerreotypes upon an improved plan, which will not only outdo the

### Beauty and Elegance

of the Picture, but will render it

### Durable and Brilliant for Ages.

He would also respectfully advise strangers visiting Charlotte to call and examine his specimens, and to ascertain the number of his pictures, which are to be had in North Carolina.

1 Room, third story, Granite Range, immediately over Trotter & Son's Jewelry Store.

Instructions, thorough and practical, given in this beautiful art and all materials furnished.

NEAL WILKINSON.

Charlotte, January 22, 1855. 497

ONWARD.

From the *New England Farmer*.

### EXPERIMENT WITH HEN MANURE.

Mr. Editor: An objection made against the use of guano is that it "burns the corn" and prevents its coming up. Perhaps the following facts in relation to a kindred manner, may throw some light upon the action of guano, and suggest the cause and the prevention of the injurious effects complained of.

Some years since, I measured several rows of corn with the drayings of the hen-coop. The manure was placed in the hill, in pretty liberal quantities, and covered two inches deep with earth, on which corn was planted in the usual manner. A considerable por-

tion of the corn failed to come up. The surface of the hill appeared dry and of a much lighter color than the surrounding soil, and the seed had undergone no sensible change, appearing as dry and hard as when sheltered from the ear. Continuing the examination, the manure was found to be much augmented in bulk and completely saturated with moisture.

This then I supposed to be the cause of the mischief. The manure had absorbed so much of the moisture from the superincumbent earth, that the moisture remaining was insufficient to effect the germination of the seeds. Next year, profiting by experience, I saturated the manure with water before it was used. A layer of the manure was laid upon the floor and water sprinkled over it; then another layer and more water thrown on, and so on until the pile was completed, in a conical form, and a pailful of water applied. Next day on examining the pile, the manure still appeared dry. The process was repeated again and again, until the manure appeared to be sufficiently moistened. The quantity of water was much greater than I had supposed would be sufficient. The manure was used as in the preceding year. The corn came up well, and I perceive no ill effects from the "burning quality" of the manure.

A. W. Stephenson N. Y.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Planers, Circular and Portable, Water Wheel, complete; Pavers, Turners and other Works, Water Works, Chipping, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Sizing Machines, Shaving, Pulley, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

### CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Casting of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of railing, which may be seen at their office.

### BOLTERS.

Tabular, Flue and Cylindrical Bolters, Water Tubs, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

### REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with dispatch.

Having large facilities, the shop work will be done in the most eligible forms elsewhere, North South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furnaces, and machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

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March 20, 1855. 6-6m.

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DR. J. KIRK—Dear Sir: Your medicines have performed well for me in the past.

Dr. J. Kirk—Dear Sir: Your medicines especially the "Aromatic Mixture" especially highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in any case—so well as fast, that I never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you get home.

J. KIRK.

February 21, 1855. 4-6m.

### SADDLES & HARNESS.

The subscribers have entered into partnership and upward a new

### Saddle and Harness

MANUFACTORY,

AT R. SHAW'S OLD STAND,

In Springs' Brick Corner Building,

where they have constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment.

### SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

according to the most approved style and fashion of the day. They are also prepared to manufacture anything in their line in the most substantial and durable manner, and better than the best.

We respectfully invite the public to call and examine.

REPAIRS.

Repairing, mending, and repairing.

SHAW & PALMER.

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