Sunday Reading.

From the Christian Observer.

COINCIDENCES—MOSES AND CHRIST.

While Moses was watching the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, the Lord appeared to him in a burning bush, and announced to him that He would be the deliverer of his people, by his hand:—When Christ was born, the angels announced to the shepherds watching their flocks on the hills of Judea, "Unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." Moses' life was sought in his infancy:—Christ's life was sought in his infancy also. Moses, after he had fled from the face of his enemies for a season, returned again to his people;—Christ returned again to his people after the death of Herod, his cruel persecutor. Moses refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, and thereby virtually refused to be made an earthly king also. Moses chose twelve men to spy out the land of Canaan;—Christ chose twelve apostles. Moses chose seventy disciples. Moses established his religion by miracles;—Christ established his religion by miracles also. Moses overcame the magicians;—Christ overcame the devil and all his emissaries. Moses parted the waters of the Red Sea, and went over on dry ground;—Christ walked upon the surface of the waters, and at his command the wind and rolling waves were obedient.

Moses turned the bitter waters of Mirah into sweet;—Christ at the marriage of Cana of Galilee, turned the water into wine.—Moses cured the leprosy;—Christ cured several lepers. Moses fed the people in the wilderness;—Christ fed the multitude in the wilderness also. Moses' face shone when he came down from the Mount;—Christ's person shone above the brightness of the sun on the Mount of transfiguration. A cloudy pillar followed Moses;—a bright cloud overshadowed Christ. Moses gave the law;—Christ gave the gospel. Moses fasted forty days before giving the law;—Christ fasted forty days before giving the gospel. Moses was noted for his meekness;—Christ was emphatically meek and lowly in heart. Moses was a prophet;—Christ was *the* Prophet that should come. Moses promised another prophet;—Christ promised another Comforter. Moses prayed and interceded for his people;—Christ prayed for his enemies, and ever lives to intercede for his people. Moses instituted the passover;—Christ, who is our passover, commands us to keep it in remembrance of him.—Moses anointed Aaron High Priest of the tribes of Israel;—Christ was anointed by the Holy Ghost, as our atoning High Priest. Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness;—Christ says, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have eternal life. Moses first set up the vail of the Tabernacle, which concealed the most Holy place;—Christ at his death rent in twain the vail of the Temple, from the top to the bottom, thereby showing that the Mosaic dispensation was abolished, and that He himself was now to enter into the Holiest of all, and forever sit down on the right hand of the Majesty on High.

THE SICK NEIGHBOR.

Richard Baxter once said, "I seldom hear the bell toll for one that is dead, but conscience asks me: 'What hast thou done for the saving of that soul before it left the body? There is one more gone into eternity: what didst thou do to prepare him for it? and what testimony must he give to the Judge concerning thee?'" In the same spirit Swinnock says, "It may be the *last opportunity* thou mayest ever have of admonishing thy sick neighbor's soul. His sick bed may be his death-bed; and then it will be too late to counsel or advise him. Disease, both bodily and spiritual, must be purged away before death, or never. He that is filthy at death, must be filthy still, even to all eternity: all the tears in hell will not wash out the least spot in the soul; all the fire of hell will not purge out the least dross. Therefore, Christ took the opportunity of dropping good counsel into the heart of the thief on the cross, knowing that if he had omitted it a very few hours longer the soul of the poor thief had been lost for ever. Hadst thou a friend going to sea, and never to return again, waiting at a port for a wind, and then to be gone, and hadst business with him of no great consequence to him as his life—thou couldst tell him of a quicksand which he must beware of, or he will be cast away; wouldst thou not be quick and speedy to acquaint him with it, lest he should be under sail before thou didst see him? Would it not cut thee to the heart if he should miscarry through thy negligence? The application is easy. The soul of every neighbor is, or ought to be, dearer to thee than the body of thy nearest friend or relation. When thy wicked neighbor is sick, his soul is breathing, for aught thou knowest, into the ocean of eternity, whence he shall never, never return more. He waits only for a wind, a word from God, and he is gone. The sick bed is the passage or pathway to the grave. Thou hast work to do with him that is more worth to him than his life, that is of as great value as his immortal soul and eternal salvation. Now thou mayest acquaint him, while he is on the shore, with his danger, and the way of his deliverance; but if once he be launched into the main, thou mayest call loud and long enough after him in vain. O! will it not pierce thee to the quick if his soul should be swallowed up in the boundless sea of divine wrath through thy laziness or unfaithfulness?"

A GOOD PASTOR.

The true emblems of a good minister are, a shepherd at the head of his family. The shepherd has an equal regard for *all* the flock, for the lambs as for the sheep; he seeks the wandering; he applies remedies to the diseased; he gathers the lambs in his arms; he collects them into the fold at night, and counts them as they enter, so that none may be left without; and he leads them forth in the morning into the green pastures and beside the still waters. His care and watchfulness descends to all the flock. And so the father of a family exercises special care over every member of it, and seeks, with equal care and diligence, the best good of them all. He exercises a general care over all, and a special care of each. So that a good minister should care for his people as a shepherd cares for his sheep—as a father cares for his family—as God promises to care for Israel when he says, "I will feed my flock; I will cause them to lie down. I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick." And if the Great Shepherd condescends to such duties, on what ground can under-shepherds excuse themselves from it.—*Dr. Murray.*

Agricultural.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD FARMER?

If the Disposer of human events should permit this world to stand a thousand years longer, the time will surely come when every man who tills the earth will be compelled to be a good farmer or *starve to death*. This is a strong expression, but as true as it is strong. Old fogyism may continue to denounce those who labor to improve the agriculture of the South; but the time will come when their posterity will see their stupid folly, and be *forced* to improve the soil which their ancestors butchered. The day has already come with England, France, Germany and Ireland, where agriculturists are compelled from true necessity to study their profession, and improve their systems of farming economy, to an extent limited only by their power to do so. If they were to pursue the course that planters of the South are now pursuing, in less than twenty years, they would either starve to death, or be forced to leave 'their own, their native land.'

But the question arises, what is 'a good farmer?' There is much diversity of opinion on this question. Sometimes the men who run over the most land per hand, and drag out of the soil the most money, regardless of the wear and tear of land, and team and force, are called good farmers, yes, the best farmers. But that is not true! I admit it not. To do so would be equivalent to admitting that the doctor who made the most money, regardless of the lives he destroyed, was the best doctor. The one would be about as true as the other—both are utterly false.

A "good farmer," according to the best and most intelligent agriculturist of the South, is the man who *improves* his land, and the appearance of his place, improves his stock and takes care of his force. And I think this definition of the term is correct.

No man, however intelligent on other subjects, no matter how much money he may be making *for the time being* should be considered a "good farmer," in the strictest sense of that term, who grossly neglects the improvement of his soil and force and stock. No man who cultivates the hills and permits his fields to wash into yawning gullies, and turns them out for his children to reclaim at the cost of much labor and expense, or leave their old homes, or starve, is to any extent, whatever, a good farmer. No man who denounces agricultural improvement, and agricultural journals, totes corn in one end of his sack, and a rock in the other end to balance it because his "daddy" done it, can possibly be a "good farmer."

WASTEFUL FARMERS.

Perhaps in nothing are farmers more wasteful than in the management or want of management of their manure. Should one have his granary robbed every week or so of 15 or 20 dollars' worth of grain, he would make a great fuss about it, and probably offer a liberal reward for the detection of the thief, yet this same man will allow his manure to lie spread over his cattle yard, exposed to the bleaching rains of spring, which frequently carry more than the above amount to the elements of crop contained in his manure forever beyond his reach—and he allows this waste to occur year after year, as if it was no sort of consequence to him. If this practice was true only of the owners of prairie soil, the case would be different, but it is to be seen in parts of the country where manure is most needed, yea, where its preservation and economy in its use is of the utmost importance to the success of the farmer. Farmers have been told of this thing so often through our agricultural press, that one would think it need no longer be reiterated. Why is this? Has the subject become to them such a hackneyed one that they no longer give attention to it, or do not they mostly belong to the class who take no paper devoted to the interests of their calling? The cries of the agricultural press has for half a century or more been raised against this waste of manure, as well against the sinking process of cultivation so universally practised in many parts of the country. Their empty barns and granaries should appeal to them in a way not to be misunderstood! Their fields so barren looking, all overrun with sores, should reprove them for such dereliction of a duty they owe to their children and their country, as well as to themselves! But farmers waste also in the application of manure—putting it on the ground which needs draining, when half the value of the manure expended in draining would produce almost infinitely better results. Again, they will lavish it on to fields already rich, while they have others suffering for want of it.—But it seems impossible almost to change the course of many, however prejudicial to their interests that course may be—and the Country Gentleman, together with our agricultural press generally, will still need to reiterate the oft repeated injunction: Farmers save your manure.

DRYING APPLES.

Drying and Preserving Apples will now be in order, and we advise those who have a supply of this fruit, which cannot be marketed to advantage, to dry as many as possible. There will be a demand for them, not only in cities and villages, and in new sections of the country where bearing trees are not yet secured, but also in many localities where the crop has failed. Remember that *it pays to prepare and dry the fruit* CAREFULLY. Clean, well-pared, well cored, and carefully dried apples sell for double the price of those poorly prepared. Two shillings worth of time and care in preparing a bushel, will not unfrequently add a dollar or more, to its marketable value.—Apples may be quickly dried by shaving them wholly into thin parings, on any common parer, and spreading them upon plates or earthenware dishes to dry. "Apple leather," as it is sometimes called, is a convenient article. It is made by preparing the fruit as if for sauce, and then, after cooking, spreading it thinly on earthen dishes, and drying it in the hot sun, or in ovens kept at so low a temperature as to avoid all danger of scorching. The thin dried sheets thus prepared, will keep a long time in a dry room, and be ready for use whenever they are wanted by simply soaking them.

For home use, we have lately preserved our apples in air tight bottles and cans.—The fresh apples are pared, cored, cooked, and seasoned ready for the table, then put hot into the bottles, and corked and sealed. This we find better, by far, and even cheaper, than the dried fruits; and it has the advantage of being always ready for use—six or twelve months after putting up.—*American Agriculturist.*

A CURE FOR THE PIP.

This is a troublesome disease among poultry, in which the membranes of the throat and eyes take diseased action. A writer in the Cotton Planter, while giving directions for the construction and management of a "*Henery*," says: If the poultry become diseased with the pip, make a pretty strong solution of lunar caustic and with a suitable mop (swap) apply it all over their mouths and down their throats as far as possible: one application, when first discovered, will make a final cure nine times out of ten. When the disease has run long, you will have to apply it two or three times, which will very rarely fail if thoroughly done each time. It is said that a little blue mass (blue pill) and strong ground cayenne pepper, well mixed with dough, is a thorough remedy on the first appearance of this disease.

The caustic solution should be very carefully handled, as it makes a very indelible stain on everything it touches, and is best only to make it as it is wanted.—*Maine Farmer.*

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS.

The Washington Dispatch endorses the remarks of the Standard, that the price of lands in North Carolina have doubled themselves since 1848, and thinks it might have truthfully said, quadrupled in value since that time.

In Beaufort county, some lands have risen 500 per cent, since 1848, and we doubt not that the swamp lands now in progress of being drained, and cleared, will do vastly better than that in ten years. We venture the prediction that there are swamp lands in Beaufort and Craven counties, which can now be bought for from 4 to $6, when cleared and drained, as they can be easily, and put under cultivation, cannot be bought for $50 per acre. In vindication of this prediction, we understand that within a few days, a company of gentlemen have visited that section and invested thirty thousand dollars in these lands. And we hear of one gentleman who made ten thousand dollars within a year past, by the purchase and sale of lands in Beaufort county.—*N. C. Planter.*

CHANGING SEED.

A writer in the *New England Farmer* says the yields of his potato crop is increased from fifty to one hundred per cent by procuring seed potatoes which grew on an entirely different soil, fifteen or twenty miles apart. And this plan of changing seed is a good one, and should be remembered by all practical cultivators. Corn, pumpkins, beans, and garden seeds, do better by frequent changing the seed; and even if the change, is only made in one's own vicinity, and among neighbors of a few miles distant, it will be a great benefit to the crop.

He that would thrive,
Must either hold or drive.

☞ A young lady aged about sixteen, of considerable intelligence and prepossessing appearance, is now residing with the Sheriff of Ottowa county, Ohio, preparatory to her removal to the lunatic asylum. She became insane from viewing the Aurora Borealis a short time ago, which she was induced to believe betokened the approaching end of the world.

S. T. WRISTON

KEEPS constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN-WARE,

which will be sold *LOW*.

COUNTER SCALES, Enamelled Saucepans and Stew Pans, Gun Pots, Waffle Irons, &c., for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

TOILET SETS, a superior article, for sale at

S. T. WRISTON'S.

CASH, Dead, Spice and Dressing BOXES for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

A. STONE & Co.'s Screw Top GLASS JARS for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, &c., the best article now in use, for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

COOKING STOVES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of *COOKING* and other STOVES, will be constantly on hand, and sold as low as they can be offered in this market, by

S. T. WRISTON.

Charlotte, June 14, 1859. 1401

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous to remove from the country, offers for sale the Plantation on which she now resides, lying 4 miles from Charlotte, on the Western Plank Road, containing 50 acres. The land is of good quality.—For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

MRS. A. W. STEVENSON.

April 19, 1859. 5tf

Atlntic MUTUAL and FIRE Insurance Company,

Carolina City, N. C.,

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS Company being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, SHIPS AND THEIR CARGOES

and most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed, in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the insured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfilment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Parrott,	William S. Long,
Levi T. Oglesby,	David W. Bell,
W. B. Grant,	A. B. Chapin,
David S. Jones,	Samuel Lafferty,
Geo. W. Dill,	Joel H. Davis,
Col. Thos. J. Bleckley	D. A. Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E. Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A. Parrott,	President,
Levi T. Oglesby,	Vice-President,
W. S. Long,	Treasurer,
E. A. Thompson,	Attorney,
A. B. Chapin,	Secretary
W. B. Grant,	
W. S. Long,	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
David W. Bell,	

March 15, 1859. 6m-1158

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

BROAD STREET NEWBERN, N. C.,

JOHN F. JONES, Proprietor.

THE Undersigned respectfully announces to the travelling public, that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and private families with board by the day or month, on the most accommodating terms.

His TABLE will always be furnished with the best provisions that home and foreign markets can afford.

The **Washington Hotel** for large rooms, is nearer the depot, the court-house, and the business streets than any other in the city.

An Omnibus will always be at the depot and landing, on the arrival of the cars and steamboat, to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

By stopping at this Hotel, passengers will have ample time to obtain meals.

Having also a large and commodious Stable, and an excellent Ostler, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN. F. JONES.

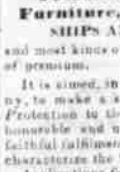
March 1, 1859. 3tif

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

BY

J. H. HARRIS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE Proprietor of this Hotel is still at his post ready to fulfil the duties of "mine host" to the travelling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that as comfortable quarters can be found with him as any where in this vicinity. Being situated nearly in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to the former house, and it has been greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDA 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees on the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The House has been thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "renewed" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his desire to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind," as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

☞ At any rate try the Charlotte Hotel.

J. H. HARRIS.

October 13, 1858. 3tif

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Charlotte, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the **1st October** next.

FACULTY ELECT:

MAJ. D. H. HILL, *Superintendent.*
LIEUT. C. C. LEE, *Commandant,*
C. P. ESTILL, A. M., *Principal of Primary Department.*

Course of Studies:

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College.

In the Scientific Department the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life.

In addition to the usual *Exercises* at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina.

The *Academic Year* will commence, on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year.

Particular attention will be given to the *moral and religious instruction* of Cadets.

EXPENSES:

The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,—and all clothing except under clothes,—for **$200 PER ANNUM**, one half payable in advance; the balance in six months. No extra charges.—No reduction of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

No one will be admitted into the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT under Twelve years of age; nor into the SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be required to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS:

The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern Country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, (both of whom are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction, the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The board will further say, that Mr. ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced Classical teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies.

☞ Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. FOX, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C.

C. J. FOX,
JAS. P. IRWIN,
H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. CARSON,
THOS. H. BREM,
S. M. BLAIR,
DAVID PARKS,
} DIRECTORS.

Charlotte, May 10, 1859. 9tf

TAXES.

THE Tax Lists for the year 1858 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.

E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

April 12, 1859. 6tf

Gas Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to erect Gas Works for lighting Cities, Towns, Villages, Colleges and large Hotels. They have erected works in Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C., which have given entire satisfaction to the citizens of those places. As to qualifications, promptness and ability to perform all contracts entered into, they refer to the following gentlemen:

Jno. H. Carson, Pres. Char. Gas Works, Char. N. C.
Wm. Johnston, Pres. Char. & S. C. R. R. Co.
Dr. T. D. Hogg, Pres. Ral. Gas Ass. Raleigh, "
Col. G. B. Young, Waverly, Miss.
A. G. Story, Pres. Gas Works, Little Falls, N. Y.
F. T. Story, Supt. Gas Works, Watertown, N. Y.
W. S. Schoonover & Co., 221 Pearl St., New York.

Address the subscribers at Raleigh, N. C.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Sept. 14, 1858. 27tf

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

Worn by Kings or Emperors,

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God himself provided* for all our race. Beauty, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is devoid of its covering, or the hair is shaded and shriveled, lackluster dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will have none these half her glorious. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following, and judge. The writer at the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD:— New York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming grey, but upon the application of your, "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Dr. Wood's Gray Hair Restorative."

Welsh Newspaper office, 15 Nassau st., April 12.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—*Dear Sir*,—Some month or six months ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the grey hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the grey hairs to a dark brown, of the same tone beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning grey: I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. BOER.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least, twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and in Charlotte by SCARR & CO.

Cash Paid for Hides,

BY S. M. HOWELL, 3 doors South of the Mansion House.

Charlotte, April 6, 1859. 3tf

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

WAIT FOR THE WAGGON.

WHY is it **A. A. N. M. TAYLOR** sells Stoves so cheap? Because he buys his *STOVES* from the Manufacturers.

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of CHARLOTTE and vicinity, that he has removed from their Old Stand, to No. 1, Granite Row, where he has now on exhibition, just received from the North, one of the most extensive assortments of

STOVES

Ever offered in North Carolina, among which will be found the celebrated

IRON WITCH AIR-TIGHT

COOKING STOVE,

which has gained such a famous reputation in the Southern Country for the last eighteen months. This Stove he warrants superior to any Cooking Stove now in use. It is simple in its construction, consumes less fuel, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. He will put up one beside any Stove of the same size in the United States, and if it does not more work in a given time, he will forfeit the price of the Stove, and quit selling, and go for God's the better one.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

PARLOR & BOX STOVES.

He has, and constantly keep on hand, an extensive and varied stock of

TIN AND SHEET IRON, JAPAN AND BRITANNIA WARE, BRASS KETTLES, CAST IRON BEDSTEADS, HAT RACKS, CRADLES, &c., &c.,

At all which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail cheaper than has ever been offered in this Vicinity.

I would return my thanks to my friends and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and they may rest assured, that I shall endeavor, by close attention to business, together with a determination to please, to try and merit a continuance of the same.

HIS MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS."

Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine his Stock.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

N. B.—I will tell you why I head my advertisement "WAIT FOR THE WAGON,"—it is because we have three waggons constantly travelling through the country with Stoves.

☞ *All orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.*

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, June 10, 1857. 3tf

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting with guns or dogs, or fishing with net or tackle, or in any wise trespassing upon my lands, as the law in such cases will be rigidly enforced against every one so offending.

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.

May 10, 1859. 9-3m

CANDY FACTORY.

Fresh Confectioneries, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

Confectioneries, Fruits, FANCY GROCERIES, CIGARS TOBACCO, SNUFF, TOYS, Musical Instruments, FIRE WORKS, HOBBY HORSES, Velocipedes, Willow Wagons, Chairs, Work-Stands, & Bird Cages of every variety.

J. D. PALMER.

November 9, 1858. 42tf

Also, he intends to manufacture CANDIES of all kinds, free from poisonous coloring unlike the New York Stores Refined Candy. Call and see.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

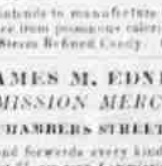
147 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandize for 2½ per cent. Commission. Refers to Gants, Swann and Merchant, N. W. Woodin, J. W. Osborne, C. P. Meroechall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs. and Rev. C. F. Deems, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others. *Dealer in* Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices sent free. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "*Hickory Nut Gap*," N. C. (81,) and the "Cherokee Physician; or, Indian Guide to Health."—This invaluable *family adviser* should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary and gives the remedies from nature's bounteous stores, for all our infirmities and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound (with cuttings, 360 pages, and is *mailed free for one dollar.*

New Rosewood Pianos, $150.

Feb. 16, 1858. 1y

S. M. HOWELL,



Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Saddlery and Harness made at the shortest notice.

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

Jan. 19, 1858 3tif

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. R. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional calls in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot, York District S. C.

Feb. 12, 1856. 1 tf

REMOVAL.

THE Confectionery and Family Grocery Store of MOODY & NISBET has been removed to the stand opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they are receiving direct from New York many additions to their stock of

CONFECTIONERIES, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.

Among their stock may be found everything usually kept in a store of this kind. A good assortment of Cake Trimmings. Wishes Wax, &c., always on hand.

They have in their employ an experienced CONFECTIONEER, and are prepared to furnish Parties with Cakes of all kinds at short notice.

MOODY & NISBET.

November 16, 1858.

We have also opened a branch of our store in Lincolnton, where Mr. Moody will attend to the business, and hopes to receive a share of the public patronage in that section.

MOODY & NISBET.

Nov. 16, 1858. 3m

P. SAURS,

Architect and Builder.

WILL furnish Designs, Plans and Specifications for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be given to the building Flouring Mills, Corn Mills, &c. Office in 3d story of Alexander's Building, front room over China Hall.

October 26, 1858 3m

NORTH-CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of persons in sale for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual Principle, the assured participating in the profits of the Company. Premiums or policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to $100, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium, bearing interest at 6 per cent. annually.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are desirous to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of one year or five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 30 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
W. W. Holden, Esq. Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
Williams H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.

Executive Committee.—Q. Busbee, R. H. Battle, Chas. E. Johnson.

Medical Board of Consultation.—Chas. E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd'd B. Haywood, M. D.,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, and premiums paid, to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

September 8, 1857. 1y

JOB PRINTING.

☞ JOB PRINTING, of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the Carolina Whig Office.

SUBPŒNAS for sale at this office.