Sunday Reading.

From the American Messenger.

"Be Clothed with Humility."

Is there no getting to heaven without humility? No. Cannot the proud be saved? No. Is lowliness essential to true piety? Yes. Is the human heart naturally proud? Yes. Why are men so slow in learning God's will? Because they are no more like little children. Why are they so averse to salvation by the righteousness of Christ? Because they are so puffed up with conceit of their own goodness. Why do so many go to hell? Because they will not humble themselves under the mighty hand of God. Why must we preach humility, seeing it is an unpopular doctrine? Because God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.

Nothing in Christianity is more opposed by carnal men than humbleness of mind. It was so from the beginning. "The philosophers thought humility to be the opposite of magnanimity." The wicked still regard it in very much the same light. It is "the peculiar glory of Christians, and the parent and nurse of other graces. It preserves in us the light of faith and the heat of love. It begets modesty in prosperity, and patience in adversity. It is the root of gratitude and obedience." The feigned humility of a hypocrite hides his pretended good qualities; but the genuine lowliness of a true Christian hides even itself. It has no secret method of display.

This virtue adorns all who possess it. Rebecca was not the less lovely, when she took a veil and covered her beauty and her jewels. The skin of Moses' face shone not the less brightly because he wist it not.—Even the appearance of this virtue is often put on by cunning men. In all virtues the reality is better than the semblance. Gold is better than any of its counterfeits.

Christ said, "Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself, shall be exalted." Christ means, by the frequent repetition of this assertion, to intimate that he intended it not only for those who were to be teachers of others, but for *all his disciples* without exception." So his apostles undoubtedly understood him. So his prophets taught before he came. All the Scriptures speak one language.

Humility respects all our possessions and qualities, bodily and mental, natural and acquired, temporal and spiritual. It especially delights in renouncing its own wisdom and goodness, power and success. It receives with joy the warning of God: "Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might; let not the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord, which exercise loving-kindness, judgment, and righteousness in the earth." Many are proud oppressors. But why should they be? "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

In studying God's word, nothing is more necessary than humbleness of mind. "With the lowly is wisdom." "The meek will he teach his way." "God knoweth the proud afar off." "Be not wise in your own eyes." "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him. In seeking to become wise, all the proud become fools. The mysteries of salvation are revealed unto babes, and hid from the wise and prudent. He who prays much will learn much of the mysteries of salvation. But the proud will not offer humble prayer. He thanks he already sees, and why should he ask, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." If you would learn of Christ, turn your back and take his yoke upon you.

The most difficult thing in men's salvation is sufficiently to abase his pride. He naturally trusts in himself that he is righteous. He counts himself rich and increased in goods. When Harvey said, "The most difficult thing in religion is to get rid of sinful self," he went as far as unrenewed nature ever goes. But when the poor peasant said to him, "The most difficult thing to religion is to get rid of *righteous* self," he spoke like one taught of God. Strangely, wickedly, universally unrenewed men follow those who do not submit themselves to the righteousness of God, but go about to establish their own righteousness. The last thing a converted sinner does is to consent to be saved by the merits of Jesus Christ. Yet is there no other way of escaping the wrath to come, or of laying hold on eternal life. Oh that all men thus believed. Would you grow in strength know your weakness; would you gain wisdom, know your folly; would you gain righteousness, know your own guilt and helplessness, and the glorious fulness and sufficiency that are in Christ. "Be clothed with humility," and you will cast away the filthy rags of your own righteousness, and gladly accept the spotless, seamless robe offered you by the Lord Christ. Jesus is the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father but by him. "When men are cast down, then thou shalt say, there is lifting up; and he shall save the humble person."

All doctrinal statements, all images, thoughts, and notions which exalt the creature, are false and wicked. And all views of Christ which make him a mere helper, and not the sole author of salvation—an auxiliary, but not the well-spring of life, are false and wicked. And all persuasions which lead us to trust in what we have done or hope to do, and not in Christ as the sole and sufficient cause of eternal life, are false and wicked. Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. Humble thyself and accept of Jesus Christ. Without him you are nothing—can do nothing—can hope for nothing.

GUIDE IN PASTORAL DUTIES.

A young minister who had invited Dr. Alexander to preach his ordination sermon, received the following paragraph in the reply declining the service.

"Though I cannot be with you, you shall have my prayers; and I will give you the text from which I think I should preach, if I were there, 'The *grace* that was given unto *Paul* is given to *thee*.' If you will take this text for your guide in your pastoral duties, I think I may promise you success. Christ gave it in view of the various points of his Messiahship, and there is no living evidence that any minister is in the spirit of his calling, than that he makes the grace the special object of his ministry."

The hint is timely and valid. The best theory is not enough to make either the preacher the special object of the ministry, or in regard to the poor in destitute parts of our own country, or other lands, and neglect those near us.

Dr. Alexander adds a paragraph which gives a clue to the activity of his pen in the closing years of his life. "I was not aware," he continues, "that my little tract had been useful in leading you to the Savior. *It encourages me in a purpose which I have half formed, to spend the remainder of my leisure in writing tracts.* As you will naturally feel some interest in the tract referred to, I would inform you that Mr. W. A. Halleck wrote to me, a few days ago, that it was translated into *Armenian*."

Agricultural.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

SOILS.

The Southern Planter, of Richmond, Va., is publishing a series of articles under the above head, from the pen of Professor Gilham. We make the following extract from the last number:

In almost all that we have said upon the formation of soils we have kept their chemical constitution prominently in view, and this we have done because we wished to show how all-important it is that the soil should contain all of the substances to be found in the ash of cultivated plants. But the presence of these various substances will not, by any means, insure its productiveness unless certain other conditions, both chemical and mechanical are fulfilled.—Some of these we propose to consider in the present number.

Much, too, depends upon the characters of what is called the *subsoil*, or that portion of the soil which lies immediately below the first few inches that are usually cultivated, and to these we will first direct attention. In most cases the subsoil owes its origin to the same general cause which gives rise to the formation of surface soils, viz. the disintegration of the rocks which lie below it. But the characters of the surface soil are materially modified by the vegetation which springs up upon it: for in the decay of every plant, an addition is made to the organic portion of the soil, as decay goes on the color becomes darker, the soil assumes a lighter texture and other changes take place in its physical condition which impart to it properties entirely different from those of the subsoil. The subsoil is not, however, entirely destitute of organic matter: roots find their way into it, which, in their decay, leave some little behind; and besides small quantities of soluble organic matter are taken down by rains from the surface soil.

The roots of these plants which go down into the subsoil, bring up and deposit in the plants inorganic matter, which on the decay of the plant is mingled with and becomes part of the surface soil.

Washing rains frequently take down from the surface into the subsoil the finer particles of the various substances which compose the former, thereby producing a change in the constitution of the latter, and at the same time rendering it harder, more compact, and more impermeable to moisture than before.

Again, air finds more or less access to all surface soils that are at all susceptible of cultivation, producing changes which materially affect their fertility; while subsoils, are shut out, as it were, from all such ameliorating influences.

But while such differences exist between the surface and subsoil, it is found, in almost all cases where the two owe their origin to the same cause, that those inorganic constituents which were originally to be found in the surface soil may be found in the subsoil also. There are instances in which subsoil will not furnish the very same constituents when first turned up, but it rarely happens that after it has been exposed to the action of the air for some time that surface and subsoil will not yield the same bodies. This fact is of importance in considering the means by which worn out land, which were originally fertile, may be improved.

Where soils owe their origin to superficial accumulations of drift brought from other sources, or to deposits made from rivers, &c., characters of the subsoils are frequently entirely different from those of the surface soils. A light sandy soil sometimes rests upon a stiff clay, or a stiff clay may rest upon a porous sand or gravel; and in alluvial deposits it not unfrequently happens that we may go down several feet without being able to distinguish the subsoil at all.

In estimating the capacities of a soil, the depth must always be taken into the account. As the soil is the storehouse from which all supplies of inorganic, as well as a portion of the organic food of plants is drawn, it follows that the deeper the soil the longer will these supplies last, provided, of course, that the system of cultivation is such that the roots of plants may penetrate its depth.

It is all important that the roots of plants should always meet with supplies of moisture in the soil. In our climate, where we are subjected frequently to long continued dry weather and a hot sun, the supply of water in a shallow soil is soon exhausted and crops inevitably suffer from drought; but a deeper soil is a reservoir of moisture, from whence plants may draw plentiful supplies during the longest drought. The water of the soil is removed in three ways—by evaporation from the surface, by being taken up by the roots of plants, and by percolation through them. As water evaporates from the surface, it is replaced by more from below, which is drawn up by what is called the form of *capillary attraction*—the same attraction causes a drop of water, when put upon a small lump of clay, to spread over the whole mass, or which causes the water that is poured into the saucer of a flower pot to rise up and moisten the earth in the pot. In its upward motion water comes in contact with the roots of plants, and the deeper the soil the longer will this upward motion continue, so that if the roots penetrated no farther in a deep than in a shallow soil, their supplies of moisture would be more lasting; but in the deep soil the roots penetrate farther than they can in a shallow one, and hence they are doubly fortified against a dry season.

Another advantage of deep soils is, that they are less liable to suffer from the effects of long rains than shallow ones. Where the fall of rain is not too violent, water will not run off from the surface until the soil becomes thoroughly saturated to its depth. The more then there is no wet, or the deeper the soil is the longer may the rain continue without injury.

A shallow soil that has been impoverished by cultivation can yield but a slight return for deep ploughing; but in a soil that was originally deep but which has been impoverished by bad management, and when the first few inches only of the surface have been kept in cultivation, deep ploughing, by mixing the lower fertile layer of soil with the upper impoverished one, becomes one of the most effectual means of improvement.

A soil may be gradually deepened from year to year by ploughing it an inch or two deeper every time the ground is broken up until the requisite depth is attained. By this means the subsoil is so slowly incorporated with the soil, that any substances which the former way contain that are injurious to vegetation will rarely produce any effect before cultivation and the action of the air have rendered them innocuous; and unless the subsoil is exceedingly barren, the soil, besides gaining the other advantages of increased depth, will have its store of inorganic food for plants replenished.

Another means of deepening the soil is, use the trench plough. By this several inches of subsoil are thrown to the surface at once, but as the subsoil contains very little organic matter, is generally compact and stiff, and is sometime contaminated by the presence of bodies which are injurious to vegetation, until modified by exposure to air, soils that have been trenched ploughed are apt to receive a temporary injury from which they recover, however, in a short time.

A third way of gaining all the advrntages of a deep soil lies in the use of the subsoil plough. By this process the subsoil is broken up and left in its place; air, moisture, warmth and the roots of plants penetrate it, and gradually it acquires many of the properties of, and finally becomes incorporated with the surface soil. We shall see in another place that these processes for giving depth to the soil only become effectual when the soil is thoroughly drained, either naturally or by the use of drains constructed for the purpose.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT CHICAGO.

The Chicago papers of Saturday morning last contain full particulars of the successful attempt of an organized gang of abolition rowdies to disturb a public meeting which had assembled in that city, on the preceding evening, for the purpose of hearing Judge Douglas's promised address on the Nebraska question. The following account of this disgraceful outrage on the constitutional rights of an American citizen is copied from the Chicago Times:

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—During the whole of yesterday the expected meeting of last night was the universal topic of conversation. Crowds of visitors arrived by the several trains from the surrounding cities and towns, even from as far as Detroit and St. Louis, attracted by the announcement that Judge Douglas was to address his constituents.

During the afternoon the Tribune, true to its fiendish instinct, issued, as a last effort to create a disturbance, an inflammatory handbill, headed by the exciting words:

"Organization of the Irish body guard."

Asserting that an Irish body guard had been organized to prevent Americans entering or participating in the meeting.

The effect produced by this and other nefarious means on the public mind will be seen hereafter.

In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather it was deemed advisable to hold the meeting on the outside of the hall, instead of the interior, as had been announced.

At early candlelight a throng of eight thousand persons had assembled at the south part of North Market Hall.

At the time announced the mayor of Chicago called the assemblage to order, and Judge Douglas then addressed the meeting. We have been unable to prepare in time for this morning's paper a full report of the speech.

During thus far of his remarks he was frequently interrupted by the gang of abolition rowdies, incited thereto by the infamous appeals which for weeks have been made to them by the organ in this city. Whenever he approached the subject of the Nebraska bill, an evidently well organized and drilled body of men, comprising about one twentieth of the meeting, collected and formed into a compact body, refused to allow him to be heard. They kept up this disgraceful proceeding until after 10 o'clock, refusing most determinedly to allow one word to be uttered to be heard by the rest of the meeting.

In vain did the Mayor of the city appeal to their sense of order, but they refused to let him be heard. Judge Douglas, notwithstanding the uproar of these hirelings, proceeded at intervals. He told them that he was not unprepared for their conduct. He had a day or two since received a letter written by the secretary of an organization framed since his arrival in this city, for the purpose of preventing him from speaking.—This organization required that he should leave the city or keep silent; and if he disregarded this notice the organization was pledged, at the sacrifice of life, to prevent his being heard.

He presented himself, he said, and challenged the armed gang to execute upon him their murderous pledge. The latter having been but imperfectly heard, roaring was assisted by some of the orderly citizens present, but the mob refused to let it be read.

At length, at 10½ o'clock, yielding to the earnest appeals of his friends, Judge Douglas withdrew from the stand.

A GOOD REBUKE.

A Baptist Association of New York, at a recent meeting, has most wisely and pointedly rebuked the three thousand political clergymen of New England who recently assumed to themselves the authority to speak the will of the Almighty concerning the Nebraska bill. We quote the following from a report adopted by the Association:

"We utterly repudiate all fellowship with those who impiously assume to protest in the name of the Almighty God against the passage of laws for the organization of territorial government, or other purposes, and in His name to fulminate anathemas against the representatives of the people in the discharge of their official duties. And we regard the assumption that anybody of men are distinctly instructed to sit in judgment upon all questions of a moral and religious nature, so one which, if recognised by the people, is calculated to destroy every vestige of civil and religious freedom, and prostrate all the institutions of our land at the feet of an irresponsible and arrogant priesthood."

CAPT. HOLLINS.—The official acts of Captain Hollins, of the Cyane, at the bombardment of Greytown, we have good authority for saying, have very properly received the approval of Government, who will shield him from all ridiculous suits, such as that just brought against him at New York.—*Washington Star.*

Hugh McQueen, Esq., formerly Attorney General of North Carolina, has been elected a Judge at the recent election in Texas.

A SOUTHERN LADY.

The fair editress of the Yazoo (Mississippi) Whig, Mrs. Prowett, herself a northern-born lady, nobly expresses the feelings and vindicates the character of the South during her travels this summer through the North. She writes to her own paper:

"My first contact with an abolitionist occurred on the cars between Rochester and Syracuse. At one of the stations two great saucy-looking negro men came into the ladies' car and began looking about for a seat. No one made place for them; but those who had left their places walked back to them and stood guard over them. The colored gentlemen were not at all put out, but kept walking up and down, looking for seats. My little boy said no 'nigger' should sit by him. Some of the passengers laughed, but others looked awfully offended. A white woman that was before me, and was almost as ugly as Aunt Harriet Stowe, turned fiercely on the boy, and said, 'if the gentlemen are colored, they are as good as *you* or *me*.' 'Madam,' said I, 'they are no doubt as good as you, and better; but they are not as good as my child, and shall not sit by him.' If one could be annihilated by a look of contempt, I should not be writing this. When the cars stopped at the next station, my interesting neighbor got up to leave, but, determined not to lose the opportunity of dropping a word in season to the poor benighted southerner, came up to me and said: 'You will find when you come to die that it matters not what is the color of the face, so that the heart is white.—'Madam,' I replied, 'if old mother nature intended the face to be an index of the heart, she made a great mistake in not giving you a black one.' Just then the cars started, and she had to run, leaving me the victor."

CHICKS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.—The New York Tribune says: We saw on Sunday the latest piece of Yankee clock-ingenuity—a clock for the Japan and Chinese markets, that measures time as the hours are counted in China and Japan, the hands making a diurnal revolution within twelve Chinese hours. The character upon the dial plate are Chinese. The inside circle has four characters showing sunrise, meridian, sun-set and midnight. The next circle exhibits the odd and even hours; the even hours are designated by a bold figure, and the odd hours by smaller ones. The dial there had the common minute marks, and at the extreme outside was the Chinese numerals, running from one to twelve.

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MIXTURE—For the Fever and Ague, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia and all Bilious Affections.

The Proprietor of this Medicine will state, without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that the *STAMPEDE MIXTURE* has cured more persons where it has been introduced, than any other medicine in use for the above diseases. This medicine has neither Arsenic nor Quinine in its composition, all of the ingredients are of a perfectly healthy character, and highly stimulating and invigorating in their tendency. Persons while using this medicine will not be affected by exposure to water or a damp atmosphere no more than when in their usual health. Planters in sections of the country where the Ague prevails, will do well to adopt this medicine, as the patient is not obliged to lay by while under treatment, and they may be assured of a speedy cure. The Proprietor could introduce thousands of certificates from those of the highest respectability, but prefers saying to the sick buy one bottle and you will have the infallible proof in yourself. Full directions for its use accompany each bottle.

Certificates can be seen at the office, showing where this medicine has Cured when all others have failed.

For Dyspepsia and all other Bilious Complaints, here is not a better Medicine in the market.

It has also been found to be with the most astonishing success in several cases of Rheumatism and Gout; for these complaints take a bottle or two a day.

One Bottle of this Medicine very often has the Desired Effect. Price $1 per bottle.

For sale by Druggists in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

All wholesale orders must be addressed to MEAD & BLEECKER, sole Proprietors, 56 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.

P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh.
SIMON RUFF & CO., Charleston.
September 4, 1854. 30-1Y

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned are preparing and will publish as soon as the necessary surveys, &c., can be obtained, a new, large and complete MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved, and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent inquiries on this subject that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempts worth of the kind is that of McRae, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post offices have increased in numbers, in all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the new map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately set down, all the natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also the public Improvements and artificial divisions. Thus Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post Offices, Cities, Villages, Turnpike roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PIERCE.

TERMS:

In the best style, gilt rollers and first impressions, $12 00
In plain style, black rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to

WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh August, 1854.

Harness and Saddlery.

WILLIAM PLUMMER,

IS now receiving at the Charlotte Saddle and Harness Manufactory, one of the largest and best stocks of

SADDLES, WHIPS, &C.,

that has ever come to this market. He keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of

HARNESS

of his own manufacture, and is also ready to manufacture Harness of every description at prices to suit the times. He feels justifiable in saying that his work cannot be beat by any other establishment in the State.

☞Call and give me a trial, and I warrant you will be pleased at the "Charlotte Saddle and Harness Manufactory," and no mistake about it.

☞WORK warranted in all cases.

WILLIAM PLUMMER.
Main street, 1 Door above the Post Office.
Charlotte, November 28, 1853. 43tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all Kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all derangements of the system.*

As a Family Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also,

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Irregular, Diseases of the Heart, Affections and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the Sufferer and Debarred from eating the hearty food, or weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses more virtues more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made, and a single trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration. Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine. Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Pioneer's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Charlotte by J. F. GILMER, and PRITCHARD & CALDWELL. and in Concord by J. H. HODGENS & CO.

J. T. WHITE.

House Painter & Paper Hanger.

☞Orders from a distance can be directed to Hopewell P. O. N. C. Terms moderate.

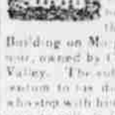
CAROLINA INN.

BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.
February 16, 1853. 3tf

Merchants' Hotel,

KING-ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.
BY JAMES M. BURST.
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.

Hagler's Hotel.



THE subscriber respectfully announces to the friends of mankind, his friends and the public generally, that he has recently refitted and opened for their accommodation, the large Brick Building on Morgantown street, in the town of Lenoir, owned by Col. Wm. Davenport, of the Happy Valley. The subscriber hopes by an assiduous attention to the duties to merit the confidence of all who stop with him comfortable and agreeable. Persons travelling in the mountains, and wishing to spend a few days, weeks, or months, in the pleasant village of Lenoir, may find his house a pleasant resting place.

A. E. HAGLER.
May 4, 1853. 1y

JAMES MOORHEAD,
NO. 20, ARCHDALE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAS always on hand a good assortment of the best GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS. Also, Manufactures

Moorhead's Premium Wine Bitters.

so much recommended by Physicians, and "who have used them, as the best tonic and stomachic now before the public, wholesale and retail.

October 25, 1853. 3Ty

THOS. H. MARCH. J. M. E. SHARP.

MARCH & SHARP,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. Also, Real and Personal Property. Or purchase and sell Stocks, &c., on Commission.

Sales Room: 120 Richardson Street,

And immediately opposite the United States Hotel.
February 7, 1854. 3m

For Sale,

BELVOIR, NEAR LENOIR,
CALDWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS place, late the residence of the undersigned, is offered for sale on very accommodating terms, privately until the 1st Monday of July next ensuing, when, if not previously disposed of, it will be put up to the highest bidder at public auction. The tract of Land comprises

250 Acres,

50 to 60 of which is first rate bottom under the plow. From 200 to 300 more of good open upland also in cultivation, and the remainder of the tract is woodland. The Dwelling House, Cottage ones, contains four large and convenient rooms on the ground floor, with dining room, store room, pantry and library adjoining on a covered way. There are also on the premises two tenant houses, stables for which new and large, all other necessary out buildings, such as kitchen, negro houses, &c., a growing and thrifty orchard, containing about 100 trees of different kinds of fruit just beginning to bear.

The situation is one of the most pleasant and improvable in the State, commanding a full view of the finest mountain scenery and falling off beautifully in every direction from the house. To any gentleman in the low country desiring a cool, healthy and pleasant summer residence it presents an eligible choice. Further information may be obtained of the undersigned, by addressing him at Charlotte or Lincolnton.

T. S. W. MOTT.
February 14, 1854. 1tf

Law Copartnership.

WM. JOHNSTON and A. F. BREVARD having formed an association for the Practice of Law, will hereafter attend the Courts of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Lincoln and Gaston counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

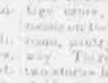
☞Office opposite American Hotel.
January 17, 1854. tf

Dr. Spencer's Vegetable PILLS, AND Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,

which stop the Chills and Fever the first day and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. For sale by

J. F. GILMER,
AND PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.

J. M. Davidson, M. D.



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

Ho! for South Troy and Eagle Mills

A MINE OF WEALTH—

A little more help and its riches shall be developed to the astonishment of the world and to the enrichment of the South.

THE proprietors of Eagle Mills and South Troy, (the most important real estate in the South, and comprising water powers of inestimable value,) nothing wanted by a degree of public neglect, are pushing forward. Their motto is, "ONWARD! ONWARD!"—and so far, their labors have been luminously rewarded. $4,000, clear cash, in eleven months, is not to be sneezed at. And if this sum can be realized by a limited investment of capital, what could not be done by a liberal and full hearted company? And will not money men give their attention to this locality and its great inducements for the investment of capital? Its intrinsic and prospective value has been estimated at $2,700,000!!! Very comfortable sum, that! and ought not, the subscriber thinks, to be overlooked unworthy attention of *millionnaires*. At one time it was within the reach of men of small means—those who boast of their 20, 30, and 50 thousand dollars. They must be satisfied, now, with simply seeing the land of promise. They are invited to come and take a *look*; and perhaps they may be gratified with a *brief* talk about trading for interests. But liberal men, with handsome means, are those who will receive greatest attention: Come forward gentlemen, here is the place for your money, and the place that will repay you double for every dollar expended. $4,000 a year for 25 years, are $100,000—*clear*—over and above expenses. Money will make money. It strangely multiplies itself, and that very rapidly, when properly used. Will you come? Come if you will. If not, why, we'll go on as we have done: We're to the best we can: We'll continue to improve this valuable property, slowly and surely.—We'll introduce one thing after another until the ground is occupied. We will not only live by it, but make money. Poor men who want work shall find constant employment and good wages. No difficulty about it. Eagle Mills and South Troy are bound to go ahead, just as sure as the sun shines and the Hickman falls to water the earth.—The Southern's country shall feel the benign influences, and rejoice in its prosperity, and when we have done with it, all such shall be blessed.

ANDREW BAGGARLY.
Iredell co., N. C., January 19, 1854. 3t

P. S. The location and other advantages of South Troy and Eagle Mills, properly understood and appreciated, would surely fix at arresting the serious attention of the friends of the Western Rail Road extension. It is our intention to collect information on this subject, with a view of urging upon the public and the Legislature, the claims of that section; and have but little doubt that if Lots of sufficient importance shall be secured, South Troy and Eagle Mills, will be speedily connected with Salisbury by railroad, next night to be, and thence with the markets of the world. To this end, a survey of the route between the two places shall be made in due time. South Troy will, ere long, become a manufacturing city; and hence the necessity of increasing transporting and travelling facilities. The advantages of such a road would tell powerfully upon the mercantile and mechanical interests of Salisbury; Doctors, Lawyers and Divines, are also concerned, and would all be benefitted.

A. B.

Pritchard & Caldwell,

GRANITE DRUG STORE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Opposite SADLER'S *Mammoth Hotel,*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints and Painter's Articles, Varnishes, Window Glass and Putty, Glassware, French, English and American Perfumery, Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, Spices, Seeds, Manufactured Tobacco, all the Patent and Proprietary Medicines of the day, Superior Dairy, Fine Wines and Brandies for Medicinal purposes, Extracts for flavoring, Lemons, warranted fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, always on hand in the proper season, Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

☞We make our purchases for Cash, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section, and we will warrant them to be fresh, pure and genuine.

☞Orders from the Country promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions will receive particular attention at all hours of the day and night.

☞Camphine and Burning Fluid Lamps, Lamp Chimneys and Shades, together with a large lot of Burning Fluid and Camphine, Quinine, &c., constantly on hand.

PRITCHARD & CALDWELL.
November 22, 1853. 42tf

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 Fifteen streets, nearly opposite to Rozzelle's Hotel.

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

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 $5,000.—Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

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

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

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operations 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. 53-1y

A. C. WILLIAMSON,

Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL attend to business in this and the adjoining counties, and will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care.

Charlotte, January 26, 1852. 1tf

Last Notice.

ALL claims, either Notes or Accounts, due the late firm of Moss, Bell & Co., must be paid immediately. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. P. SMITH, *Agent.*
January 31, 1854. 51tf

CHARLOTTE Carriage Manufactory,

NO. 53, Opposite the Jail.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures out of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, every kind of

Carriages and Buggies.

And he furthermore warrants every article made by him, to be just what he represents it. He devotes all his time, talents and energies to the business, and flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all who may call on him.

J. TROTTER.
December 6, 1853. 1tf

By the Last Steamer!

News from the Seat of War!

France has stricken the First Blow!!

200 SOLDIERS have marched to the SADDLE and HARNESS SHOP for the purpose of selecting two hundred of his best Saddles out of a stock of Five Hundred of the same kind. The Saddles consist of the following varieties, viz:

North Carolina **SADDLES,**
Kentucky "
Carpenters "
Dimbel "

He also has a variety of Saddles made expressly for travelling a great distance, very easy as well. Besides a large assortment of Saddle Bridles, Blankets, Harness, Drover's Whips, Boy's Saddles, together with all manner of

Saddlery Hardware,

he will sell on the most moderate terms, at wholesale or retail.

☞Call and see. Shop one door East of Kerr & McLean's Store.

R. SHAW
Charlotte, December 20, 1853. 46tf

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

T. TROTTER & SON

ARE now receiving and opening one of the largest stocks of

GOODS

ever opened in the State, prices that defy competition.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT
T. TROTTER & SON'S
Jewelry Store, No 5, Granite Row, opposite Sadler's New Hotel.
Charlotte, October 4, 1853. 37tf

FAIRBANKS' Platform SCALES.

Long known—Standing the test of many years—Always right—Always reliable.

Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Warehouse SCALES, set in any part of the country, at short notice.

AGENTS:
Geo. C. Ewing, 111, Front Street, Baltimore.
Fairbanks & Co., 52 Water St., N. Y.

Carriages at the Old Stand of S. & J. G. Brem.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture Carriages, Buggies, &c., at the old stand, No. 45 and 46, Wall street, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers, a very large share of whom are comprising those of their own immediate vicinity, together with various other styles and qualities of work in the market. Their long acquaintance with the business, as manufacturers and dealers, will enable them to offer great inducements to purchasers, both in styles and prices.

October 18 37tf

Wanted Immediately,

100 COLORED or WHITE MINERS, to which liberal and prompt wages will be paid. Those accustomed to working in mines of course preferred. Apply at once to any of the following gentlemen at the differ of mines, or to the subscriber at his office in Charlotte: T. S. James Elwood at the McGuinn and Cope Mines; To A. C. Miller at the Jones Mine; To John C. Dickinson at the Hunter and Love mines; in Union County, or to S. Sossaman at the Wennington mine, adjoining the Lowe and Howie mines. For further particulars apply to

JOHN E. PENNY.
Mining Agent and Superintendent for the Indian Copper Company, office over Trotter's Jewelry store.
Charlotte, Oct. 4. 33tf

J. F. Gilmer,

Druggist and Apothecary.

KNOW receiving and opening a full supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PUTTY, THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS AND COLOGNE.

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

Having been engaged in business for a long time, at the same old stand, and feeling grateful for past favors, and desirous to give publicity to the fact that I am still "flocking along and business is looking up and strong," but my friends Messrs. Holt & Williamson having lately commenced the publication of the "North Carolina Whig," in the place of the old Democratic Journal," that in days gone by, I was wont to and made glad so many hearts, on every week day of the year, I thought I would in doing so, for the benefit of myself, energetic and unwearying friends generally, and especially those of the Democratic persuasion, I feel to assist them all I could in their endeavors to establish a first class, reliable and responsible newspaper.

To those who have no other Democratic paper coming to their address, I would say that for the last months of years I receive my goods from Philadelphia, and by my knowledge of the city, and long acquaintance with the business, I am satisfied that I can buy to your advantage and interest. I have always on hand a good assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which I am constantly receiving, and which I will sell on as reasonable terms as any one in the city. Call and see me at J. H. Kerr's Hardware store, in Mr. Holt's new building.

May 18, 1852. tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Proprietor of the North Carolina Whig is prepared to execute all Job Work in the most elegant manner.