Sunday Reading.

From the American Messenger.

ST. PAUL AS A PREACHER OF GOOD WORKS.

St. Paul is usually spoken of as a preacher of *faith*, and he certainly presents the most forcible—we may say, the most glorious views of its efficacy. Still, he never loses sight of the *fruits* of justifying faith, and in enforcing these, he gives the most elevated views of Christian morals ever addressed to the world. No Antinomian neglecter of the law can get rid of St. Paul, unless he is willing to place himself in the position of those to whom the great Teacher has addressed the fearful warning, "This is the condemnation, that light has come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

Let us hear St. Paul on benevolence, that Christian virtue on which above all others, the welfare of the world depends—without the abundant practice of which by Christians, the missionaries of the cross must be withdrawn from the heathen lands, the Bible and Tract houses be closed, and the name of the colporteur be forgotten. Enforcing benevolence, he begins, "Let him that stole, steal no more." Eph. 4:28. How clear, how strong, says the miser, who feels that the universal practice of this injunction would keep him secure in his possessions. Hear St. Paul still further: "but rather let him labor, working with his hands." How admirable, says the hard-hearted moralists; let this command be obeyed, and calls upon our purses will no longer be made, for the very avenues of poverty will be closed up, and few will stand in need of our charities.

This is all true. But hear St. Paul—he knew nothing of avarice, for he had abandoned all for Christ and his church. With *cold hearted morality* he had no sympathy, for he gave his labor and toil and care, in bonds and afflictions and stripes, to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of his fellow-men. He enjoins honesty and industry—but have you considered *the motive* upon which he rested the exercise of these virtues? If you have done so, have you ever found these virtues enforced by such a motive in any uninspired writer on morals? Here it is:—"Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands—that he *may have to give to him that needeth*."

It is not possible to go higher than this, in presenting motives to the followers of Christ. Every disciple must labor to supply his own wants, that the church may not be burdened with his support. But let him not stop here. Let him labor, that "he may have to give to the poor"—to those who in the providence of God cannot labor—to the poor who never heard of the gospel, the most needy of the human race—to the poor who have not the Bible, and must grope in darkness through a world of sin—to the poor who never saw a Bible or a Tract unfolding the plan of salvation—to the poor who never heard of a colporteur, and unless some messenger of Christ finds them out, will never hear of Jesus and his great salvation.

C. M.

GOD'S PITY FOR HIS CHILDEN.

The following passage, from an article in the Independent, on the Pity of God for his Children, is beautiful indeed:

God's pity is not as some sweet cordial, poured to dainty drops from some golden vial. It is not like the musical water-drops of some slender rill, murmuring down the dark sides of Mount Sinai. It is as wide as the whole cope of heaven. It is as abundant as all the air. If one had art to gather up all the golden sunlight that to day falls wide over all this continent—falling through every silent hour, and all that is dispersed over the whole ocean, flashing from every wave; and all that is poured refulgent over the northern waste of ice, and along the whole continent of Europe, and the vast outlaying Asia and torrid of Africa; if one could in any wise gather up this immense and incalculable outflow and treasure of sunlight that falls down through the bright hours, and runs in liquid ether about the mountains, and fills all the plains, and sends innumerable rays through every secret place, pouring over flowers, shining down the sides of every blade of grass, resting in glorious humility upon the humblest things—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the spider's web, the sparrow's nest, the threshold of the young foxes' hole where they play and warm themselves—that rests on the prisoner's window, that strikes radiant beams through the slave's tear, that puts gold upon the widow's weeds, that plates and roofs the city with burnished gold, and goes on its wild abundance up and down the earth, shining everywhere, and always, since the day of primal creation, without faltering, without waste or diminution; as full, as fresh, as overflowing to-day as it if were the very first of its outpay—if one might gather up this boundless, endless, infinite treasure, to measure it, then might he tell the height, the depth, and unending glory of the pity of God! In light—in the sun its source—you have God's own figure of the immensity and copiousness of his mercy and compassion. Psalm lxxxix, 11, 12—Isa. lv. 6-18.

SPIRITUAL LIFE.

Is there within you, my brother in covenant, is there within you a little feeble outgoing of your affection towards Christ—a little feeble, flattering pulsation of spiritual life? It is a work of grace—it is God's work. It is ground for hope that you have life. It is the first swelling of a little seed, which shall sprout, and shoot up, and grow into perfect life. But it is a small and feeble, though a precious thing; therefore watch it, guard it, cherish it, nurture it. Go with it to the cross, to the mercy-seat, day by day, that it may be nourished by fellowship with your Redeemer.—*Lessons at the Cross.*

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

Whoso despiseth little things will never attain great things.

Many a man has rashness enough to do wrong, who has not courage enough to confess it.

To live to ourselves, to take pleasure in the misfortunes of others, to have no heart for devotion when in prosperity, and to regard our own goodness as extraordinary, are four unmistakable signs of a bad heart.

No man on a death bed ever regretted any act of self-denial or benevolence done by himself.

The best method of disposing of half the slanders of the age, is to pay them no attention. The other half may be fired down.

W. S. P.

Agricultural.

PRACTICAL FARMING—GOOD CROPS.

Messrs. Editors—I have been for a number of years interested in agricultural pursuits, and during that time have devoted a part of my winter evenings to agricultural reading. Most of the books and essays begin with telling us a long story about what Lord A, B, or C, has done in England—or how the Belgians, Germans, Swiss, French, Italians, or Chinese, conduct their farming—in short, they have ransacked the whole world for material, and overlooked what to us is the most important—*Home*. What, to us, is the manner of cultivation among other nations? Our soil, and more especially our climate, are entirely different. What would ensure success in one place would only ensure failure in another, with a differing soil and climate—even in our own country.—How much good in a *practical sense*, would an essay on the sugar cane, or rice growing, do to a Berkshire farmer? It would only add to his fund of information. I contend that all countries and all places have a peculiar method by which the most productive powers may be developed. What would be good farming in Massachusetts might not prove so in the same latitude in the Western States; and to go nearer home, what would be profitable to raise on a dry gravelly or sandy soil would not do on a wet or clayey one. It is true that many crops adapt themselves to the soil to which they may be applied, and give a fair remuneration for the manure and labor devoted to them; but still if they had been planted on soils more congenial, how much greater would have been the increase.

Almost every farmer has a variety of soils to cultivate, from the dry gravel knolls to the unreclaimed peat bog. What to him would be of real utility, is to know the crops which are best adapted to each variety of situation, and how in the cheapest manner his land may be improved; and the best way to come at it is, I think, for the farmer to be more willing to communicate through the various Agricultural Societies and Journals, the results of their experience. How many of the tens of thousands who visit our cattle shows, ever think of putting on paper the result of their own particular farming, and handing that report to the secretary of the society. Here and there you see an account of a great crop of a certain variety of vegetable produce, and the essays, one-half are written by men who never held a plough or swung a scythe.

Come forward, gentlemen, and tell your own stories. You, all of you, possess a fund of knowledge which is to you the secret of success. Let us have it, and in giving it to others, you may receive a return that will be of incalculable value to you.

You need not say you don't understand writing well enough. If your own hands are too used to the hoe or plow to write easily, you have daughters, sons or friends, who would be willing to write as you dictate to them.

Now I don't mean to preach what I don't practice. My lands are from a coarse gravel to a peat meadow; and to begin, I cart clay to my gravel land, and gravel to my peat land, and I think it is of great benefit, and the work is done in winter.

I plow my clay lands in the fall and lay the furrow slice at an angle, and let the frost work at it.

Gravel lands are plowed in the Spring, and the compost (for I use it for every thing,) spread and plowed in, deepening the plowing each year.

My meadow land is drained so that the water is low enough to prevent the growth of the old water grasses—*putu put in there*—(you would seldom hear of a reclaimed meadow going back to bull heads and water grasses, if they drained it lower)—in the first place.

My compost for dry lands, is meadow mud, leached ashes, and cattle manure—for clay land, night soil, loam, horse manure and sand.

I can get 400 to 500 bushels onions per acre. Manure, 7 cords compost of leached ashes, cattle manure, muck, and 20 bushels bone dust, plowed in the Spring. Sow as early as possible. Of carrots 20 tons per acre—manure the same. Cabbage, 30 tons, or 4,000 heads of about 15 pounds each—manure, with the addition of a little night soil, is the same as for onions. Corn, I get 50 bushels per acre—same manure, harrowed and plowed under.

My leached ashes I purchase, and the bone dust comes from Boston, and these two have done more than any other manure on my light lands.

Potatoes I plant on the low lands, and when they don't rot, get about 175 bushels per acre.

Come, brother farmers, here is a rough outline; perhaps I may sometimes go more into particulars. If any thing is of use to you in it, I am very glad, and, in return, give us all the methods of your own management.

R. DANVERS, *Mass.*

We thank our correspondent for the above, and hope he will favor our readers with further and more particular details of the modes by which he produces such crops.—While there is perhaps some justice in his remarks on agricultural reading, we are a little afraid he forgets that *the great principles that must underlie all good farming are the same wherever it is practiced*.—Drainage, rotation of crops, manures, and a clean and well tilled soil, are alike essential to it in Europe and America—as a general rule—the exceptions being confined to new lands and rich river bottoms, as yet undeprived of their original and almost exhaustless wealth of plant food. Hence a knowledge of the practice of good farmers among the "Belgians, Germans, or French," is as likely to give a Yankee the clue to successful practice at home, if understanding used, as if the transactions of which it consists had taken place in his own immediate neighborhood. We have learned much of our best farming from the systems practiced in Great Britain, and are constantly learning more. To carry off the surplus moisture of the soil, and keep it so that the roots of plants shall easily penetrate it, and the moisture of the atmosphere be absorbed by it in seasons of drought; to economize and most economically apply the manures of the farm; to select the best soils for particular crops and to cultivate them in the most profitable way, are all subjects on which we can yet profitably consult trustworthy experience. But it is necessary that the farmer should exercise a power of generalization, if we may call it so, by which he can separate the details from the theory of practice elsewhere, whether in another county, another state, or another continent. He must think and judge for himself as to how far the experience of another man will suit his own soil and climate. There is one thing certain, that we shall never have a Compendium of Farming for every farm in the country—and so long as this is true, so long will it be essential to success to think out, every man for himself, at least to some extent, the way in which he shall individually apply the great rules we have shown to be fundamental in all enlightened agriculture.

Meantime, to elucidate these principles and bring them to the knowledge of all farmers; to induce them by degrees to improve their present modes of practice, and to place before them in the strongest light the advantages of doing so. These are just the reasons why, with our correspondent, we invite them all to "tell their own stories" in our paper, and for these reasons also that we ask their aid in circulating, and in drawing from others their ideas and modes.

Country Gentleman.

Notice.

A Valuable HOUSE and LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his large and well-improved HOUSE and LOT, situated in the southern portion of town, adjoining the Lots now owned by R. F. Davidson and A. Ir. Martin, known as the Spratt property. Mr. John R. Daniel is fully authorized to make sale in my absence. Persons in want of a desirable situation in town, would do well to call and examine this property. The House and all out-buildings are new and in first rate order. Possession given immediately. Terms made to suit the purchaser.

JOHN ALLISON.

Aug. 12, 1856. 2tf

P. S. The property will be rented until the 1st of January, 1857, to a good tenant.

STEADY PROGRESSION AT EAGLE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure to announce to the world, to whom he sends greeting, all kind wishes for their prosperity and peace, that he is making steady progress in the improvement of Eagle City, destined, he believes, to become the greatest manufacturing city in the country. He is now erecting a new cotton mill at this place, to be called the "Troy Mills," and hopes to have it in full operation soon. It will be one of the best, if not the very best, mills in the country. The machinery was selected by himself, and the latest and most approved patterns were chosen. It will work like a lever watch—smooth and steady—and he doubts not will excel, in its products, the most beautiful achievements of the renowned Eagle Mills, under whose shadow it is enveloping its fair and delighting proportions. Eagle Mills having gained for itself a fame as far as it is widespread, both for the excellence of its yarns, and the superiority of its cloth fabrics. Troy Mills alone threatens to rival it, and hence the world may look out for a contest involving a result not less interesting in itself, than it must be desirable to every Southern patriot.

The dreamer, speculating on coming events may get well step in here, and casting forward our ken beyond the boundary of present time, portrays the aspect of Eagle City a few years hence. Let him sketch it! We see a city of beautiful proportions with its towering steeples pointing heavenwards; close ranged blocks of granite buildings with glittering metal roofs, reflect the cheerful beams of a vernal sun: the invigorating breezes of a delightful climate, stir the leaves of long rows of elms; the streets are enlivened with a cheerful busy throngs; the song of half a million of spindles is mingled with the roar of looms and carriages: Eagle monument rises above all things else, bearing on its top an immense eagle, wings extended, looking down with pleasure on all below. Eagle City Bank is in full view, and by its liberal policy invites all energetic business men to claim its encouragement. Calico printers roll out their rolls up goods: the cars of the Northwestern Railroad receive them, together with thousands of other things, the products of the City: the deafening whistle is blown, and the sound is echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill, and wakes the drowsy powers of reposing fat cattle, which browse in the rich surrounding valleys: the scene grows!—grows!—and the end is beyond the portraying skill of the prophet. We had but a glimpse—but what a view! And it is all to be realized—no doubt. Enough, enough!—I will press on to its near consummation.

ANDREW BAGGERLY.

Sept. 23, 1856. 3tif

SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR,

AS A LIVER MEDICINE.

THERE has long existed a demand for such a remedy that could be relied on as safe and effectual. This remedy has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has shown how universally it has accomplished the purpose designed. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by the use of the Invigorator, we mention *Liver Complaint* which is the cause of many other diseases—among which are, Biliousness, Headache, Pain in the Side and Loins, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness and Irritability—all of which are caused by a diseased action of the Liver. The Invigorator is compounded with particular reference to the Liver, and when that disease is removed all the rest are cured, as the cause of them is taken away. A few doses of the Invigorator rarely ever fail to stimulate the Liver to a proper action, and by its continued use to remove the disease. It has been taken with great success in cases of Cholic, Dysentery, &c., and for these it has been found a very efficacious remedy. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach to a healthy action and restores the appetite and vigor. One dose will remove the oppressive uneasiness experienced by eating a hearty dinner, as it excites the digestive organs to vigorous action. For a debilitated state of the system the Invigorator has no equal which experience proves, as it restores the system and removes the yellowness from the skin, which is the result of a diseased Liver.

Prepared and sold by Sandford & Co., 188 Front st. New York. Price $1 per bottle, containing 40 ounces. Also sold by

F. SCARR & CO., *Charlotte.*

November 11, 1856. 3m-1y

MASONIC HALL BAZAAR,

628 King (Cor. of Wentworth) **St.,**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this new Establishment begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened at the above Stand on his own and sole account, an entire fresh Stock of

Fancy Goods, Toys, Hosiery, &c.

which being imported direct, he is enabled to sell at extremely low prices. His Stock consists partly of the following Goods:

Brushes, Combs, Buttons of every description, Purses, Spectacles, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pencils, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Slates and Pencils, Pencil Cases, Pocket Books, Forte Monnies, Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Jewelry, Perfumery, Violin Strings, Snuff and Segar Boxes, Looking Glasses, Travelling Baskets, Reticules, Beads, Gilt, Steel, Silver, and Glass, Necklaces, Pipes, Paper Marie Goods, and Books, Fish Hooks and Lines, Hosiery, Cotton, Thread, Silk, Worsted, Gloves of every description, Corset Laces, Silk, Thread Cotton, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Spool Cotton, Cotton, Bell and Card, Binding, Beside, Tapes—Linen and Cotton, Gallooms, Suspenders and Garters, Shirt Collars, Cotton and Merino Drawers and Shirts, Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Hooks and Eyes, Bridle, Pins, Needles, Bodkins, Knitting Pins, Inmont Wire, Wire Ribbon, Bees, Waistcoat Pieces, Boot Laces, Cotton Fringes, Trimmings, Hair Pins, Fans of every description, Combs, Caps, Mitts, &c., with a general assortment of German and English Toys.

☞ Merchants visiting the City will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing, or send their orders, which will be most punctually attended to.

F. VON SANTEN,

Sole Proprietor of the Masonic Hall Bazaar.

May 13, 1856. 12tf

Fancy Goods, Toys and Hosiery, VARIETY STORE,

208 King Street,

Opposite Victoria Hotel.

BERNARD S. BARUC,

successor to S. WILLE

IMPORTER of all kinds of French English and German Fancy Goods, Toys of every description and Hosiery.

The Store being known for the last 12 years, it would be useless to give a special description of all the articles kept, but Merchants in the country can rely on finding there, always a large and full assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

At prices which will well compare with those of any Northern City. Call and judge for yourselves.

May 13, 1856. 12tf

S. M. HOWELL,

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, has now made more extensive preparation for the future demand for work in his line, and will endeavor to furnish all that may want Saddles and Harness, with a superior article at the lowest possible prices. He has now on hand a very large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness,

Saddlery Hardware,

Whips, Buffalo Robes, Saddle Cloths,

Skirting, Hog Skins,

Patent Enamelled & Harness Leather,

together with every thing usually kept in my line of business.

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

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

S. M. HOWELL.

October 30, 1855 37tf

AYER'S PILLS.

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails, besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is also true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the graves all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention

Prof. J. M. Locke, Analytical Chemist, of Cincinnati, whose high professional character is endorsed by

Judge McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. Conrad, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. M. Wallace, Governor of Indiana.

N. Longworth, great wine grower of the West.

Also, Dr. J. R. Chilton, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America.

S. Leland & Co., Prop'rs of the Metropolitan Hotel, and many others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science has afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable substances, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to make the best results. This system of composition is peculiar to us, and has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect is would prove, as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a more safe, more powerful and more efficacious than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he can't not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded to on request.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if they compositions were known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The compositions of my preparations lie laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their constituents of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the box.

PREPARED BY

DR. JAMES C. AYER.

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

H. M. PRITCHARD, Charlotte,

SCARR & CO. "

J. FINK & CO., Concord,

and by all the Merchants & Druggists every where.

Mattresses

READY-MADE, of Shucks or Springs. Persons wishing different sizes and styles, will please call.

ALL ORDERS promptly filled.

T. M. FARROW.

April 15, 1856. 6tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds will be neatly and expeditiously executed at the North-Carolina Whig Office.

WAIT FOR THE WAGGON.

WHY is it JENKINS & TAYLOR sell Stoves so cheap? Because they buy their *STOVES* from the Manufacturers.

JENKINS & TAYLOR

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of CHARLOTTE and vicinity, that they have removed from their Old Stand, to one door West of Elm's & Spratt's Grocery Store, where they have 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

HIGH WATER AIR-TIGHT

COOKING STOVE,

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

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF PARLOR & BOX STOVES.

We have, 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.,

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

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

OUR MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS."

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

N. B.—We will tell you why we head our advertisement "Wait for the Waggon,"—it is because we have three waggons constantly travelling through the country with Stoves.

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

JENKINS & TAYLOR.

Charlotte, October 23, 1855. 3tf

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR;

From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both bloated boozers.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will cleanse the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Renner, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—account, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful.—As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY

DONALD KENNEDY,

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By J. R. NICHOLSON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his house, known as the "Railroad Hotel," opposite the Chester Depot, is still open for the reception of regular and transient boarders and the travelling public; and that he is making every exertion to deserve and receive a continuance of the kind and liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to him. He flatters himself that every needful arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of all who stop with him—the rooms are airy and well-furnished, his servants are attentive and obedient, and his table constantly supplied with the best of the season, so that his friends will not want any attention necessary to make their sojourn pleasant and agreeable. His stables are furnished with good hostlers and an abundance of provender, and he is prepared at a moment's notice to supply his customers with private conveyances of every sort, to any part of the surrounding country.

He desires to return his acknowledgements to the public for past favors, and solicits for the future an equally liberal share of patronage.

JOHN R. NICHOLSON.

Oct. 8, 1855. 3tif

DR. KEOLL'S

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Costiveness, Piles, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Consumption, Grief, The Whites, Weakness and other Female Complaints. Price per bottle, 75 cents and $1 25.

Gold Mine Balsam,

or Dyspeptic Bitters or Tincture Tonic Nervine.

A letter from J. R. Callum, Druggist, Milton N. C., dated Aug. 14, 1847:

Dr. J. Kaul—Dear Sir: Your medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in any case—it sells so 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.

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CHARLES J. FOX,
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Oct. 3, 1855. 3tif

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SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

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THE highest market price paid for HIDES in CASH, by

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April 8, 1856. 5tf

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Attorney at Law,

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

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1852. 1tf

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CARRIAGES

of every description.

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

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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

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

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The greatest risk taken on a single life or Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for the their value.

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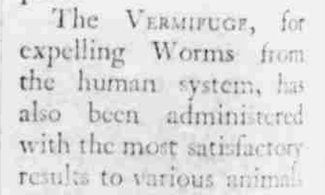
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

July 3, 1856. 33—1y



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