Sunday Reading.

A WELL SPENT SABBATH.

A well-spent Sabbath promotes domestic affection. The members of the family have an opportunity that day of being all together, and of cultivating one another's acquaintance. Neatly dressed in their Sunday clothing, and cleansed from the dirt which begrimes some of them during the week, their appearance is better fitted to beget respect and affection. If the Sabbath did nothing more than encourage cleanliness, it would be an important blessing. Self-respect is greatly promoted by a workman being able to turn out on a Sabbath morning with his well-dressed family, and fill their pew in the house of God. The respectful feelings of others are attracted to such a family. The workman feels that to be able to appear thus on the Sabbath, is something worth exerting himself for. His industrious wife feels the same. Both are reluctant to squander money and time, because one of the effects of such extravagance will be to prevent them from appearing at church with their children. It is remarkable how closely the loss of Sabbath-keeping habits is connected with self-respect. When a man has no desire to appear decent with his children on the Sabbath, it may be presumed that his self-respect is gone, and it will be no easy matter to keep him from degradation and ruin.

A well-spent Sabbath furnishes moral energy against temptation and vice. The immense proportion of crimes that spring from neglect of the Sabbath is a well known fact. Many criminals while under the sentence of death, or of transportation, have confessed that their career commenced with Sabbath desecration. The painter, Hogarth, so remarkable for his minute acquaintance with human nature, in his series of pictures illustrative of "The Rake's Progress," which ended at the gallows, introduced him as an apprentice, playing marbles on a tombstone during Divine service. The committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1832, to investigate the subject of Sabbath desecration, remark, in their report, that Sunday labor is generally looked upon as a degradation; and it appeared in evidence, that in trade, in proportion to the disregard of the Lord's day, was the immorality of those engaged in it. One of the witnesses examined, a respectable baker, declared he would hardly train up his children to the business, because he was afraid of their morals being corrupted, through the Sabbath desecration required by the competition as practiced in London. The journeymen bakers in London, amounting to eight or ten thousand, are serious in church-going. Conscious of moral principle is the consequence from this very circumstance they feel that they are degraded; and not learning to look to their character then to their health, comfort and spiritual welfare, they petitioned Parliament in a body to devise means to relieve them of Sabbath work.—*North American Review.*

THE DIVINE NATURE OF CHRIST.

It was possible, indeed, that the divine nature might for a while suspend its supporting influence, and withdraw over the human nature to private habitation; but it was impossible for it to forego the relation it bore to it. A man may suffer the child to fall to the ground, and yet not wholly quit his hold of him, but still keep it in his power to recover and lift him up at his pleasure. Thus the divine nature of Christ did for awhile hide itself from his humanity, but not desert it; put it into the chambers of death, but not lock the everlasting doors upon it. The sun may be clouded, and yet not eclipsed; and eclipsed, but not stopped in its course, and much less forced out of its orb. It is a mystery to be admired, that any thing belonging to the person of Christ should suffer, but it is a paradox to be exploded, that it should perish. For, surely, that nature which, diffusing itself throughout the universe, communicates an enlivening influence to every part of it, and quickens the least spire of grass according to the measure of its nature, and proportion of its capacity, would not wholly leave a nature assumed into its bosom, and what is more, into the very unity of the divine person, breathless and inanimate, and disorganized of its prime and noblest perfection. For life is so high a perfection of being, that in this respect the least fly or mite is a more noble being than a star. And God has expressly declared himself "not the God of the dead, but of the living;" and this in respect of the very persons of men; but how much more with reference to what belongs to the person of his Son! For, when nature comes to unite so near, as mutually to interchange names and attributes, and to verify the appellation by which "God is said to be the man," and "man to be God," surely man so privileged and advanced, cannot forever lie under death, without an insufferable invasion upon the sufferings of that glorious person, whose perfection is as inviolable as it is incomprehensible.—*South.*

THE OLD SAILOR'S REBUKE.

A merchant and ship owner of New York stood at the entrance of his store, conversing with a gentleman on business. A pious sailor belonging to one of his vessels, approached the store with the intention of entering it, but observing that the door was occupied, modestly stepped aside not willing to interrupt the conversation.

As he stood waiting patiently an opportunity to pass into the store, he overheard profane allusions made to Christ, and turning to look, he perceived that it was the employer who was speaking. Instantly he changed his position, and stood in front of the gentleman with his head uncovered, and his hat under his arm, and addressed his employer in the following language—"Sir, will you forgive me if I express a word to you?" The gentleman recognizing in the sailor one of the crew of the vessel recently arrived, and supposing he might have something to communicate affecting his interest, kindly encouraged him to speak.—Without further hesitation, the tailor proceeded: "You won't be offended with a poor ignorant sailor, if he tells you his feelings." The gentleman again assured him he had nothing to fear. "Well then, sir, said the honest hearted sailor, with emotion, "will you be so kind as not to take the name of my blessed Jesus in vain? He is a good Saviour, he took my feet from the pit and the miry clay, and established my going. Sir, sir, don't if you please, take the name of my Jesus in vain! He never did any one any harm, but is always doing good." The rebuke was not lost upon him for whom it was intended; a tear suffused his eye, and he replied to his urgent request, "My good fellow, God helping me, I never will again take the name of your Saviour in vain." "Thank you, sir," said this faithful witness for Christ, and putting on his hat, he walked away to his work.

GOING TO A "BETTER COUNTRY."

A Christian does not turn his back upon the fine things of this world because he has no natural capacity to enjoy them, no taste for them; but because the Holy Spirit has shown him greater and better things. He wants flowers that will never fade; he wants something that a man can take with him to another world. He is like a man who has had notice to quit his house, and having secured a new one, he is no more anxious to repair, much less to embellish and beautify the old one; his thoughts are upon the removal. If you hear him converse, it is upon the house to which he is going. Thither he sends his goods; and thus he declares plainly what he is seeking.—*Cecil.*

Agricultural.

RENOVATING OLD LANDS.

EDITOR OF SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—Please give the cheapest mode of renovating a poor sandy soil by turning under green crops, in your next No., for the information of your subscribers that cultivate poor sandy land. How would the following process do for improvement, in the absence of manures, such as guano, poudrette, &c., to be applied, viz: on stubble land, or land that has lain idle this year? To sow and turn under peas with the green vegetable matter that is growing upon it in the fall; sowing it down with rye, to be turned under next spring for planting a crop. Will such a course, aided by such manure as can be raised on a small farm, and a regular rotation of corn, wheat and peas, improve the soil and make it productive?—I find by experience that scattering pine straw, leaves, &c., over the lands and burning it off previous to sowing wheat, or planting corn, has a very marked effect in improving the crop, and, when conveniently obtained, to haul into the field, will pay well on light sandy soils. My method for wheat is to scatter in the morning as much as can be plowed in the next day. After sunset I burn it off, it becomes cold by morning, and the dew damps it sufficiently to stick the ashes to the ground and prevent the wind from blowing them away next day while being plowed in. And for corn I open a deep furrow, and fill it full from end to end, burn off and turn two furrows on the ashes as soon as they become cool enough for a horse to walk, then either drill or check, planting the corn on the ashes thus covered up. In the absence of manure this is a good method on light sandy soils. Would such soils be benefitted by subsoiling?—Would portions of sandy soil around swamps and in hollows that are of close, loamy quality, with a subsoil, inclining to clay, and that sometimes, or in some places seems to be dead and unprotective, be improved by subsoiling? Would portions of low sandy land, seeming to be moist, with (in some spots) large portions of the oxide of iron, be benefitted by subsoiling; the application of lime or gypsum; and what quantity per acre? Would any of the above qualities of land be benefitted by sowing down with grass and pastured? And what kind would suit the different soils best?

Yours, most respectfully,

S. D.

Sumter's Mills, S. C., June, 1857.

[The course indicated by our subscriber, viz: manuring and deepening the soil, lies at the bottom of all agricultural improvement, and if he follows out faithfully the different plans he suggests he cannot fail to be remunerated by a vast increase of product from his lands. There are few, if any, land which are not benefitted by subsoiling—plaster or gypsum is an excellent top dressing for growing crops of Peas, Clover, &c., and lime aids greatly in decomposing green manures and preparing them to feed other plants.—*Editors Tennessee Herald.*

RECLAIMING AN OLD FIELD—DEEP PLOWING, &c.

A correspondent of the East Tennessean, writing from Laurel Spring, under date of May 18, says:

MR. SWAN: Permit me to relate the following experiment in subsoiling, as related to me by a Mr. Louis who resides a few miles west of Knoxville, and spends a portion of his time and capital in supplying this vicinity in goods and groceries, on easier and better terms than we have had before. Mr. Louis had an old field of 25 acres, the surface soil is completely exhausted, he plowed and subsoiled twice and reached the depth of fifteen inches, and seeded it to wheat, and says it now looks more vigorous, and bids fairer for a heavier yield per acre, than he ever had on the best portions of his well cultivated farm. I for one feel thankful to him or any other gentleman for trying to blot out such stains, (old fields) in a christian and reading community. An exhausted and worn out field, with a limestone base and clay surface, it has depth of soil, cannot be worn out, for if the clay, which rests upon the rock should be 50 feet, it will be more productive near the bottom on exposure than on the top. I could cite you to hundreds of cases to prove the fact without chemical analysis. Look at the cuts thrown from mines, wells, deep cut races, &c., after one winter's frost, it will give a new species of herbs of luxurious growth. This is one point in regard to the true philosophy of deep or sub-soil plowing, yet there is another important point gained by deep cultivation. In an extreme cold winter, like the past, where wheat has been sown on shallow plowed lands it is much winter-killed for want of depth of root. I yesterday passed through a field of wheat, sown in corn, the last plowing at the corn was thrown hardly to the hill, and gave a deep loose bed near the hill. Now this wheat looks as if it had been drilled in rows 4 feet apart, all the centre being winter killed, it could not get depth of root.

Yours respectfully,

CALVIN JOSEY.

GREEN CORN FOR THE TABLE IN WINTER.

It is now generally known that this most delicious vegetable may be enjoyed in the same perfection in winter as in summer.—Many troublesome methods are being employed by diligent housekeepers for putting up vegetables in summer for winter use.—The result is more or less successful in preserving the corn in sufficient flavor to remind us of this favorite esculent of the summer.

Several years ago we learned a way by which farmers and gardeners can provide a supply of green corn for winter use with no more trouble than is given to any other portion of the corn crop. All that is required is to plant a field of corn, so late that it will be in the perfect roasting state about the time of the first frost. Cut up this corn and shock it in the field when the frost is expected. Let it remain there, and take the corn from the stalks every day for use. It will be as sweet, tender and well flavored after Christmas as any corn ever is in July or August. We have tried his experiment for six years in succession, and have failed but once. The failure was last season. We planted at the time indicated by the success of previous years—that is the first or second week in July—upon ground from which a crop of clover had already been taken. But the season proved to be so fine and the growth so rapid that the corn was matured and unfit for the table long before the time to cut it up with safety. This disappointment might be avoided by planting a first and second time. The first farmer who will act upon this suggestion will not only provide a delightful vegetable for his family, but may secure a large profit by supplying the market gardeners with it throughout the winter.

Exchange.

DeROSSET & BROWN,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
BROWN & DeROSSET,
NEW YORK,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Sept. 2, 1856. 28-1y

Cigar, Tobacco,
AND
FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has just received a splendid assortment of
SPANISH CIGARS
of the choicest brands. Also, a fine article of CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES.
JAS. D. PALMER,
Opposite Bonte & Co.'s Store House.
Charlotte, April 21, 1857. 8-tf

AND
New Store and New Books.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORIES of CHARLES VIII.
CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, by Duyckinck.
EL GRINGO OR NEW MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE, by W. W. H. DAVIS.
FOUR FARMS, OR PARTS OF A LIFE CHOSE UNTOLD—a novel by N. P. Willis.
THE TWO LOVERS.
VIOLET OR THE CROSS AND THE CROWN, by Mrs. McIntosh.
RILLS FROM THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, a book of Scripture that is edifying read with profit by any one, by Rev. R. Newton, D. D.
THE MYSTERY, OR EVIL AND GOOD, by John Young, LL. D.
THE HOUSEHOLD ANGEL IN DANGER, by Mrs. Lockhart.
THE GOLDEN CHARGE.
THE MISER'S REPENTANCE; and THE FOUR GENTLEMEN: three Tales bound in one volume.
FEMALE LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATION.
P. J. LOWRIE.
Charlotte, March 24, 1857.

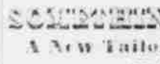
Notice.

THE CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Furniture, &c., at usual rates.
☞ Office below on Parks' Store and Brawley's Building.
OFFICERS.
M. R. TAYLOR, *President.*
C. OVERMAN, *Vice President.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Sec'y & Treas'r.*
DIRECTORS:
M. R. TAYLOR, C. OVERMAN,
J. A. YOUNG, WM. JOHNSON,
J. H. CARSON, S. T. WESTON,
F. SCARR.
May 19, 1859. 1tf

SOMETHING NEEDED.
A New Tailoring Establishment.

JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and former patrons, that he has reopened his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the upstairs of the Building next to the Bank where he will be happy to see any one wanting anything done in his line. All work warranted.
Oct. 4th, 1856. 37tf

JOHN HENRY WAYT, M. D.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.



HAVING located permanently, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
Dr. Wayt prepares and inserts Artificial Palates and obturators, and attends to the correction of congenital and accidental deformities of the teeth and jaws.
He is also prepared to insert Artificial Teeth after the most approved methods.
Office on Tryon-street, in Citron's new building, Up Stairs.
Is now waited on at their residences if requested.
Nov. 18, 1856. 39tf

New Establishment.

THE undersigned having established himself permanently in Charlotte, intends carrying on the following branches of business, viz:
Silver Plating, Gun and Locksmithing, Bell Hanging; Silver, Brass and all kinds of Metal Work repaired: Composition Mill Inks and Bases of the most durable kind made, and warranted to be superior to any other kind for Mill and Factory purposes.
All of the above branches I warrant to turn out in a workmanlike style.
Clocks and Watches, &c., of those that wish to have their work done I will give particular attention to executing as soon as possible.
Persons with Guns altered from flint to percussion, or otherwise repaired, except shooting, will have them repaired and returned in the shortest time possible.
I could give any number of references to ever surrounding, but I deem it unnecessary as I will leave the work to speak for itself. So send on your work as soon as possible all.
☞ JOBBING will be done.
Please give a call at my shop, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
JOHN M. MASON.
Charlotte March 18, 1856. 40

Oils! Oils! Oils!

A LARGE and complete assortment for all purposes, just to hand at
PRITCHARD'S
Dispensing Drug Store.

New Cabinet Manufactory
IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.
BY
J. A. & M. S. OZMENT,

WHO having located themselves permanently in the STEAM SAW AND PLAINING MILL of J. Rudisill, for the purpose of a
MANUFACTURING FURNITURE
of all descriptions, would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock before purchasing. Their work is got up in the best manner and warranted, and their facilities for getting up work are such that they feel confident they can please all who may favor them with their custom.
☞ ORDERS promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction.
Turning of all descriptions done in the best manner and at low prices, by
J. A. & M. S. OZMENT.
January 07 35tf. 48—tf

SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR,
AS A LIVER MEDICINE.

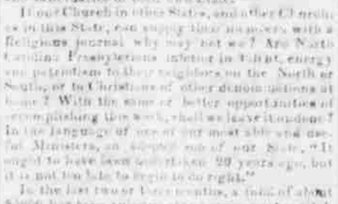
THERE has long existed a demand for such a remedy that could be relied on as safe and effectual. This remedy has been prepared to meet that demand; and an extensive trial of its virtues has showed how universally it has accomplished the purpose designed. Among the complaints which have been specially 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 relieve the oppressive drowsiness 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., 158 Fulton st. New York. Price $1 per bottle, containing 40 doses. Also sold by
F SCARR & CO., *Charlotte.*
November 11, 1856. 28-1y

DR. E. M. COBB

WILL be found to receive Professional Calls in the appurtenants of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot, York District, S. C.
Feb. 12, 1856. 1f

PROSPECTUS
OF
The N. Carolina Presbyterian.

The Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 12,000 communicants, and it does not take the ratio of 30,000 Presbyterians in our State as the 8th. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership as large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that numbers of our members will take a State paper who will have no other. The Paper is designed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to circulate and enlighten the piety of our membership—by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the well and sanctuaries of their own State.
If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a religious journal why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been established 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."
In the last two or three months, a fund of about $3000 has been appropriated as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May,—Rev. A. Baker, Chairman,—the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors; Rev. Messrs George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.
It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative principles of the Synod, doctrines and order of the Church.
Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the future sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise, and give it their hearty support.
TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first; $2.50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of $20 or more, paying in advance one when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and as others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, by August 1st, to this Office. As soon as 1000 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a sufficient encouragement is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.
☞ Address Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1857.



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

Encourage Home Industry.

HAVING PURCHASED the CONCORD FACTORY, I am prepared to fill all orders for
BAGS,
Osnaburgs, Threshing Ropes,
Sheetings, Bed Cords,
Shirtings, Well Ropes,
Grain Bagging, Carpet Chain,
Hemp Bedding, Wrapping Twine.
I am making an article of Cloth for the purpose of **Shipping Flour,** Wheat and Corn. Farmers and Produce buyers will find it to their advantage to use it. All orders from a distance will be attended to with promptness.
J. M'DONALD.
Concord, Oct. 28, 1856. 36tf

SASH DOOR & BLIND,
MANUFACTORY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of carrying on the
CARPENTER AND JOINER'S
BUSINESS
in all its branches, we take this method of informing the public that we are at all times ready to Plane Lumber at short notice, on a superior manner, all kinds of Lumber ripped and jointed to order, our Sash and Blind machines are in constant operation, which turn off Sash and Blinds in the most approved style. A supply of Sash of various sizes kept constantly on hand at reasonable prices.
☞ Orders from a distance for Sash or Blinds or any work in our line will be promptly attended to.
We have on hand and expect to keep a supply of the best Lumber the country affords.
Our machine shop is on College street, East of the Methodist Church, where one of us can be seen at any time.
House building in the latest styles of work particularly attended to. We would invite the attention of the citizens of Charlotte to the advantages we have of doing work with dispatch our motto is, "By industry we thrive."
RUDISILL & WHISNANT.
May 27, 1856. 44tf

☞ Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me by the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country heretofore, I take this opportunity of the same, being assured that no pains will be spared to please.
JONAS RUDISILL.

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 also 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

Rosin and Turpentine on the Seaboard.
Very Good Guano, Flemish Implements kept constantly on hand.
CARRIAGES, ETC., TERES.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
AT 5% PER CENT. COMMISSION.
References: Rev. W. A. Graham, D. F. Caldwell, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. F. Mandelbaum & W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of the adjoining counties when solicited to do so. Will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, '57. 1tf

NEW FIRM.

WE would respectfully announce to the public that we have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of
OVERMAN & WILSON
for the purpose of manufacturing
CARRIAGES
of every description.
We promise faithful work,—in a word, none in the South shall surpass us.
☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞ REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.
☞ Shop on Tryon and Church Streets, nearly opposite to Bates's Hotel.
C. OVERMAN.
C. WILSON.
Charlotte, July 6, 1852. 2tf

NORTH-CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White Persons in the State.
The greatest risk taken on a single life $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for 5ds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*
July 3, 1856. 33—1y

Warrantee, Sheriff and Quit Claim Deeds FOR SALE HERE.

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 one door West of T. M. Farrow's Grocery Store, where he has now in 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
GREEN MOUNTAIN ADMIRATION
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 arrangement, 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 other Stove of the same size in the United States, and if it does not do more work in a given time, he will forfeit the price of the Stove, and quit selling and go back to the latter 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.,
All of 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 me, 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 hold my advertisement "WAIT FOR THE WAGGON."—It is because we have three waggons constantly traveling through the country with Stoves.
☞ *All orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.* ☜
A. A. N. M. TAYLOR.
Charlotte, June 16, 1857. 3tf

THE GREATEST
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Boston, 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 1,000 cases, and never failed in but two cases, (in both of these he has effected a cure, but not a perfect one.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtues, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of Boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankered 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 corrupted and rotting ulcers.
One bottle will cure any 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 pimples.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Two 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.
Reader, 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 appear 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—second, 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 purchased 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 they see 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 depend entirely for human cases of scrofula, infection, or a general family medicine, (and we meet all these here) to this herb. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.
Several cases of epileptic fitting disease which were always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy 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, Sore Head-ache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in 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 of age a small spoonful—Children from five to eight years, a teaspoonful—As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
MANUFACTURED BY
DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120, Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1.
Wholesale Agents—New York city, C. V. Clinchner, 81 Barclay Street; C. H. Ring, 199 Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton Street; T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Keyser, Pittsburg; A. B. Moore, Buffalo; Hugh Miller, Toronto; John Burke, Montreal; Brimmell & Perkins, Chicago; James Read, Chicago; John Williams, London, C. W.
At Retail by all respectable Druggists in the United States and British Provinces.
F. SCARR & CO., Agents,
Charlotte, N. C.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
FOR SALE HERE.

DR. KEOU'S
ABYSSINIA MIXTURE.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Pain Affections of the Kidneys the Bladder, Blood Concretions, Gleet, the Whites, Weakness and other Female Complaints. Price per bottle, 2 cents and $1 25.

Gold Mine Balsam,

or Dyspeptic Bitters or Tonic Nervine.
A letter from J. R. Callum, Druggist, Nims N. C., dated Aug. 14, 1847:
Dr. J. Knol—Dear Sir: Your medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially is highly appreciated. It has never failed in a single case—it will do so for me, that I never have enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you get home.
J. R. CALLUM.
AGENTS—Wm. W. Sanders, Winchester; E. T. Long, Rockingham; Fraser & York, Fayetteville; T. J. Hutton and Dr. J. F. Gilmer, Lexington; & Still and J. H. Enniss, Salisbury; and L. Feezy, Lexington.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford
RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Rail Road Company, books are again open for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Road, at the Rock Island Store, and the office of Wm. Johnston, C. J. Fox and S. W. Davis, all who feel interested in the honor and prosperity of the old North State, are solicited to come forward and aid in this great work, the only and noble enterprise that now ever opens upon our people.
CHARLES J. FOX,
S. W. DAVIS,
WM. JOHNSTON,
JNO. A. YOUNG,
JOHN WALKER,
LEROY SPRINGS,
R. H. DAVIDSON,
& Commissioners.
Oct. 3, 1855. 27tf

C. JOHNSON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cash paid for Hides.

THE highest market price paid for HIDES in CASH, by
S. M. HOWELL.
2 Doors South of the Mansion House.
April 8, 1856. 2tf

BONDS *for the Delivery to Property* FOR SALE HERE.