Sunday Reading.

From the New England Farmer.

"Wherever this gospel shall be preached through out the whole world, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her."—Mark.

The names of heroes are forgotten; those of inventors and discoverers are buried in the waves of oblivion; the beauty, the rank, the intelligence of past centuries are as if they had never been; fame has rescued but few from the silent realm of the forgotten, while by one simple act of homage to Jesus of Nazareth, the woman of Bethany has immortalized her memory. She broke upon his head a box of precious ointment; anointing him unconsciously for his burial; and, though rebuked by those around her, she was no doubt comforted and encouraged by the gracious promise made by the divine Master. Eighteen centuries have rolled away since her simple act of consecration. Nations have culminated and decayed, and continents have been discovered and peopled by busy, happy races; science has annihilated time and space, added the knowledge of other stars to the bright hosts of heaven, drawn from the earth's secret caverns her hidden treasures, but amid all this light and glory, the humble story is treasured with tearful interest, stamped as it is with a sure immortality.

This woman of Bethany would fain do something to prove her reverence and affection, and this in her judgment was the most fitting offering. There were others around her who would have hidden her self the precious ointment and give the proceeds to the poor. In their judgment, she was prodigal, and her motive was overlooked in their condemnation of the deed. That old story has been, and is daily renewed. Our neighbor must be charitable and reverential after our manner, or he cannot be either, in sincerity and truth. The fellow-being who does not go up to our temple and worship after our manner, whose convictions shackle him from contributing to our pet charities, and induce him to bestow his alms elsewhere, is too often vilified and denounced, shut out from our amenities, avoided as one who feels no interest in Christ's kingdom, no heartfelt obedience unto God.

It might have been wiser in others to have sold that precious ointment and given the product to the poor; but for her, what she did was sincere and best, sanctified by Jesus' approval, and crowned by Him with the promise of immortality. We see how the pharisaic spirit of his audience was rebuked. They had presumed to sit in judgment upon a fellow creature, as if they could fathom the spiritual depths where lie the actuating motives, or understand the yearnings of that warm heart, the longings of that pleading soul. Even in Christ's presence the dogmatism and bigotry was not restrained, and imparting this, as he did all other opportunities, he taught them the sin and folly of measuring others' deeds and motives by their own.

The world needs still this lesson of forbearance and charity. Man lives in society, but he cannot lose his individuality, his responsibility. It may be sin in him to give, where it would be sin in his neighbor to withhold; and peradventure the selfish neighbor is a good Samaritan in a quiet, unpretending way, which shines brightly before God, eclipsing our own obtrusive charities. Man sees only the offence and is hasty to judge; God sees both the sin and the temptation, and is long-suffering, tender and merciful. He plants His children where they are happy, and, spurning them by his own imperfect rule, condemns harshly and loses sight of truth.

How much humanity becomes man's own fresh nature! In all forms of worship there are devout, sincere believers, God's own chosen ones, who are precious in His sight; whose offerings to Him blend with the sweetest incense that ascends to His throne. Each one treads his own heaven-ward path, and the light of God's smile rests upon each honest pilgrim. His eyes cannot behold hypocrisy. It is becoming then in each and all to test first their own sincerity of purpose, and this test is in the daily life. What are the fruits of the profession of the lips? By these fruits alone God will judge. It is sufficiently easy to cry Lord! Lord! while it is difficult to live as to be acknowledged His disciples; and when the heart dwells unkind things of its neighbor, let the finger be laid upon the lip, and the words be trembled to the chest in the presence of those who hath commended us to judge not!

R. J. Z.

CHRIST-LIKE.

Christian is a plain and simple word, but full of meaning to the thoughtful mind, for it is the sum of all that man ought to be. It is the burden of many a secret heart-sigh and longing aspiration known but to God alone. Those professing religion bear it in doubly impressed upon their very name of Christian. But what is it to be Christ-like? who can be called such? Is our so called Christianity real Christ-likeness? These are practical questions that it behooves each, Bible in hand, to settle candidly for himself. Christ, we are told, prayed; but he did not make there a union accompanied his prayers. He preached, but that was not all he preached. He contributed his portion into the treasury, but he also gave upon their money—himself. His life was given. He reproved the Scribes and Pharisees for their sins and hypocrisies, but he was not guilty himself of any sin. And he had other language than that of denunciation; there were heart-winning voices of peace and of pardon, love forgiveness and love. His was a [illegible] loving spirit, that always did lingly, haughtily said, "Stand back, for I am holier than thou," though if any may, he most surely might use this language.—He blazoned not abroad his many deeds of mercy. He did not oppress or pass by in scornful neglect the afflicted, sorrow-stricken, and poor, but delighted to raise the bruised reed. His wonted place of preaching was not between frescoed walls, nor his preaching opiate words to an opulent, sin-flattering charge. His charge was the grandly arched sky-dome, and his pulpit carpet the flowing grass, and his most attentive audience were the poor. "They heard him gladly." His life was an overflowing of his divine love welling up in a sympathetic human heart. No weekly charity donation measured that. He was content with nothing less than sacrifice, self-denial and betrayal of his all. His life was one incessant personal mission of humanity. He shared in the tenderest of all sensibilities, nor shrank from the contact of suffering in its most revolting forms. The sick, diseased, and afflicted of all classes flocked to him, and he healed them all. It was his meat and drink to do his Heavenly Father's will. Having loved, he loved unto the end. He forgave the deadliest enemies, for them was his last prayer uttered; reviled he reviled not again. Christ with his disciples, teaching, healing at Jerusalem, Gethsemane, and Calvary, these all perish to us. Like Christ, in kind, for we cannot in degree, must each become ever ready for entrance into the world of bliss.

Reader, art thou Christ-like? Think.—*Chris. Jour.*

CHRISTIAN BLESSEDNESS.

"We are now advancing heavenward with accelerating rapidity; things are hastening to a conclusion with us. My dear wife had for some time been showing evident symptoms of decline, and since we have been here, things have been more rapidly coming to a crisis. She is weak almost to inanity, and can scarcely speak; but her faith is strong, and she often says—'I long to be gone: I long to be in heaven; though she is desirous that patience should have its perfect work in her, and that she should accomplish, as the hireling, her day. She says—'You cannot surely wish me to be here any longer, sufferer as I am.' Indeed, her loins are girt, and her light burning; her wings stretched out; and she only waits the word to be given—'Come up hither.' For me, I go about exclaiming—'Oh, the blessedness of faith! Oh, the vital reality of Christianity! The Bible is true; God is our Father again in Christ; Christ is our brother in the flesh; the glorious conqueror of hell, and death, and the grave, who conquers for and in his people also: the holy Spirit is a comforter indeed, who seals all these glorious truths to our hearts, and confirms them in our experience; so that the Spirit does actually bear witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God; and thus we have the best of evidences of its truth for we have the witness in ourselves; and that I myself see it, after all, the best evidence that there is such a thing as sight! The Lord God carry us triumphantly through this last field, be on our right hand, and make us more than conquerors through him that loved us!"—*Memoir of Henry Budd.*

Agricultural.

SHOULD MANURE BE PLOWED UNDER DEEPLY?

B. N. French, Esq., of Raintree, Mass., referring to a statement of ours last month, in which we represented him as opposed to the deep plowing in of manure, and alluded to an experiment of his, writes us as follows:

The case was as near as I can recollect as follows: I had planted a lot of sod land and found I had manure to spare. I decided to take up an additional strip of land on the side, of about 10 rods by 50 feet. At the time, 11th May, grass quite forward. I had some excellent manure offered me for sale, which induced me to try an experiment, which I had heard recommended, of putting the manure on the grass, and plowing it under; which I did by putting this manure on one end of the strip. I think the manured end was the best land. I plowed under a sod of about ten inches—Then all was manured alike and planted, but the crop, where manured under as well as on the top, proved no better than where it was manured only on the top, nor have I ever derived any benefit from it since.—I am opposed to putting manure in deep, but have not ascertained the best depth.—But as we added, the deeper the soil is disintegrated the better, if it be well drained; and with my present opinion, I should prefer manure to be covered one and a half inch rather than three inches with soil—Light and air I consider essential to all vegetating root. Trees are often set too deep. A covering of three inches on the roots of trees is abundant. But what depth seeds should be planted and manure covered (I mean with exactness) I am only able to give my opinion; but of this I am persuaded, there is no subject of more importance to the farmer, and, I might add, to the country, than the acquisition of all fertilizing matter to the soil, the sale keeping of it, and the most judicious application of the same.

Remarks.—We suppose that no exact rule can be given as to how deeply manure should be covered; that much depends on the nature of the soil; that if very [illegible] should be nearer the surface, only harrowed in; but that in a light, sandy, or gravelly soil, it may be covered deeper; and that in all cases it should be so worked with the soil that, if possible it may permeate and mingle with the whole, from the surface downward, as far as in that particular soil it is advisable that it should be sunk.

With regard to seed, it is manifest that that which are small, and which produce feeble plants, should be deposited nearer the surface; those of larger size, and producing powerful shoots, may be planted deeper; and then there is something in the nature of the seed itself to be observed, as well as in the condition of the soil. A chestnut will sprout more vigorously if buried in a mellow soil one, two, or three inches deep, according as the soil is heavy or light; and we suppose the best reason for covering potatoes four or five inches deep, is that the new potatoes may set at sufficient distance below the surface, and may grow there undisturbed, without the useless practise of making high hills.—Ed. *American Farmers' Magazine.*

IK MARVEL'S ADDRESS TO FARMERS

Donald G. Mitchel (Ik Marvel) recently delivered the annual address before the Connecticut State Agricultural Society.—From a condensed report in the Hartford papers, we select the following admirable closing paragraph:

"But there is something worth living for, besides money. That is very good but it is not all. With the rest, let us raise a crop of good ideas. While you are farmers, remember that you are men, with duties and responsibilities. Live down the old brutal notion that a farmer must be uncouth, uneducated and unthinking—a mere plodder.

You are brought into immediate contact with the great heart of civilization. You cannot get out of the buzz of the toiling world. The thrill of the wonder-working wires and the rumble of the locomotive (the thunder-threat of nations) come to your once secluded hill-side.

Move toward a better life. Do not keep your boys corn shelling in the long winter evenings. Make your farm a place that your sons and daughters cannot help loving. Cultivate the trees—they are God's messengers. Don't say you care nothing for looks. You do care, else why did you build that two story white house, with blinds, and a cupola into which you never go? Or why did you, years ago, carefully brush your coat and pluck up your shirt collar, when you were starting, on a Sunday evening, to visit that good woman who now shares your home?

Care much more for books and pictures. Don't keep a solemn parlor into which you go but once a month, with the parson or the sewing society. Hang around your wall pictures which shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity.—Make your living room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lonely waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the still homestead shall come across the desolation, bringing always light, hope and love.

Have no dungeons about your house, no room you never open, no blinds that are always shut.

Don't teach your daughters French before they can weed a flower bed or cling to a side-saddle; and, daughters do not be ashamed of the pruning knife. Bring to your door the richest flowers from the woods; cultivate the friendship of birds; study botany, learn to love nature, and seek a higher cultivation than the fashionable world would give you.

The North-Carolina Statist
AND
Magazine of Useful Information.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the City of Raleigh, a semi annual Journal, of the above title, devoted exclusively to the dissemination of Statistical Information.

The work of such a Journal is felt by every intelligent citizen, who desires to become at all acquainted with the resources of the State, our present condition, future prospects, &c., and by some so much so by our Legislators.

That we have no regular system of statistics, cannot be attributed to any want of materials—There are large amounts of valuable and interesting information scattered through our Legislative and Executive Documents and Reports, which in their present situation, for all practical purposes, might as well be in the Chinese language—It does seem as if our Legislators sometimes, and our newspapers often, publish valuable statistical information, which is either lost, or if preserved by a very few, is so inconvenient to find when wanted, that the facts are soon forgotten. The same may be said of the Reports and Statements from time to time made by our incorporated companies, and others engaged in Manufactures, Mines, Commerce, &c.

To collect these various items of information, and give them to the public in a shape easy of reference and for perpetual preservation, as well as to gather from all available sources, everything bearing directly or indirectly on our wealth, resources and industry, is the design of the Journal now offered to public patronage.

So far as the plan for conducting the same has been matured, the pages of the STATIST will be devoted to the arrangement of such tables relating to our Population, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Public Improvements, Manufactures, Finances, Mines and Social Statistics generally, as will present their condition, and our progress in each.

It is also designed to embrace the Reports (condensed) of the Public Treasurer, Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, Superintendent of Common Schools, and all other State Officers and Boards, as also, Statements and Reports of the executives and directors of the various Railroads and Navigation companies.

The STATIST will be got to press as soon as a sufficient number of responsible names can be obtained to pay the expenses of publication. The numbers will contain each, not less than 150 pages of closely printed matter, making a book of 300 pages, or more, to which will be added a full and complete index.

TERMS:

Three Dollars per annum—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, for six months; payable within first number is ready for publication, which will be duly announced in the public newspapers.

☞ Those persons subscribing to patronize the Journal will oblige their names to the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to issue the first number as soon as possible.

QUENT BUSHER

Raleigh, Jan. 1858.

Rutherford, Sheriff and Quentin Busher
FOR SALE HERE

JAMES M. EDNEY.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
147 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandise on 2½ per cent. Commission. Refers to Gov. Swain and Mr. Graham, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Osborne, C. P. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs. and Rev. C. F. Deems, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others. Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices sent free. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "Hickory Nut Gap," N. C. (81.) and the "Cherokee Physician; or, Indian Guide to Health." This invaluable family adviser should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary and prescribes the remedies from nature's bounteous stores, for all our infirmities and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound fourth edition, 300 pages, and is mailed free for one dollar.

New Rosewood Pianos, $150.

Feb. 16, 1858. 1y

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the Cure of

[illegible]

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

[illegible]

Another Cure of Scrofula.

[illegible]

SARAH A. A. FOULMAN

Prepared and sold by A. H. & G. SANDS, [illegible]

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

For Weak and Inflamed Eyes.

[illegible]

EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED,

[illegible]

MINERS' MECHANICS,

[illegible]

A. H. & G. SANDS,

SANDS'

SALT RHEUM REMEDY,

[illegible]

Salt Rheum, Blind-Worm, Tetter, Scald-Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, &c.

[illegible]

A. H. & G. SANDS,

H. M. PRITCHARD,

May 4, '56. Druggists Charlotte.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
Completely Preserved
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color, or if bald but would have the growth restored, or troubled with scurvy and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, sores head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick headache, (neuralgia) but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following.

Ann Arbor, November 3, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often deceived by quackery and quack nostrums, but eyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the Thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely covered the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts as to efficacy in its character and value are entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours.

SOLOMON MANN.

Prof. Wood: It was a long time after I saw you at Brooklyn before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest commendation, you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

Carlyle, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

S. BRESEE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market st. St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists in the Union and by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

110 *Charlotte, N. C.*

S. M. HOWELL,

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

Jan. 19, 1858. 37tf

And still they Come.

Henderson & Ahrens

ARE now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

a large Stock of

CLOTHING,

embracing Coats, Vests and Pants, in fact [illegible] and variety. Coats from $3 to $10, Pants and Vests at all prices. All qualities of

Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, *Undershirts, &c., &c.*

Ladies Calfskin Boots at $1, Men's stout Shoes at $1 37½, best quality stout Boots at $3, also fine Boots and Shoes. Ladies Black Cloth Cloaks at $3, worth $7 50, also fancy and colored, in great variety.

Superfine French Merinoes, De Laines, Cashmeres, Delaines, &c., Blankets, Linseys, Flannels, Tickings, Shetings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, &c.

Those wishing to supply themselves with any of the above Goods, and others not herein mentioned, will find it to their interest to examine our Goods and prices, before buying. Our Goods are offered at *UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.*

Store at Springs' Corner.

HENDERSON & AHRENS.

☞ A first rate assortment of GOODS may also be found at our Store at Morrow's Turn Out. Prices same as here.

Oct. 13, 1857. 33tf

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
AND MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints,

[illegible]

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

[illegible]

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

[illegible]

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

[illegible]

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

[illegible]

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are so excellent.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are natural and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and **Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels,** have been cured by the alterative action of these pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill from the disorder, sometimes fatal, frequently followed by injurious consequences. These evils we believe to be entirely or almost entirely unknown to the profession, and our pills are free from mercury or any other injurious substance.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town and almost every hamlet of the American Union, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have been published. Neither Sir Jas. Clark nor the Brahmin in any civilized country on this continent with our own personal experience of its efficacy, and hearing of the astonishing cures it has effected in our own neighborhood, can any longer doubt the fact that it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs. It is also the most agreeable and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in their house against the sudden attacks to which their children are exposed. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives by the compulsion it prevents from those fatal coughs, which follow neglected colds, than it cures of consumption, which it does not cure, but only palliates. Keep it by you, and take your child with the first cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, and you need not be alarmed about the consequences. Not one of a family need be lost by consumption, if the Cherry Pectoral be used in time. Thousands who are now living, and who have been given over by their physicians, are living witnesses that consumption, even in its last stage, is not incurable. Hundreds who are now in the grave, and who would have been there long before they were, had they but used the Cherry Pectoral in time, are living proofs that it does not always cure. It will cure a cough, cold, or bronchitis, if any medicine can, and it will do more for the relief of those in the last stage of consumption than any other medicine. Many who have been given over by their physicians, and who have taken large quantities of other medicines without benefit, have been cured by the Cherry Pectoral when all other medicines failed to do good. Many who have been long afflicted with bronchitis, and have coughed and hawked and spitted, and who have tried everything they could hear of without avail, have been cured by the Cherry Pectoral. Many who have been long afflicted with hoarseness, and whose voices have been so husky and feeble as to render their speaking or singing painful and disagreeable, have had their voices restored to their original strength and clearness by the healing and strengthening qualities of this medicine. Many who have been long afflicted with a cough, which their friends and themselves have kept them up to fancy was occasioned by something they had eaten, or something in the air, have had the cause of their complaint removed by the Cherry Pectoral, and have learned that what they had fancied was only the effect of a cough, was in reality the premonitory symptom of a fatal disease. Many who have been long afflicted with a cough, which they have kept themselves awake all night coughing, have had their nights made quiet by the use of the Cherry Pectoral, and have been able to attend to their business during the day, who before could not do so on account of their cough. Many who have been long afflicted with a cough, which their friends have kept them awake all night with, have had their nights made quiet by the use of the Cherry Pectoral, and their friends have been able to sleep in their beds at night