Sunday Reading.

From the New England Farmer.

"BE YE HOLY IN ALL MANNER OF CONVERSATION.—*Peter.*"

To arraign one's words before the bar of conscience, and to utter none condemned at that august tribunal, would be to approach that high standard indicated by James: "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man."

The command, be ye holy in all manner of conversation, exacts from us a devotion to truth which must never give place to expediency. It is often easier to abstain from speaking, than to speak when the latter alternative involves us in the disagreeable necessity of uttering unwelcome truths; but imperious duty steps in and demand a sacrifice, and we wound and are wounded at her behest.

Our friend, whom we love perhaps next to God, deals with us thoughtlessly, unjustly, and robs life of half its charms, and lays upon us burdens heavy to be borne. A word spoken firmly, kindly, laying bare the secret trial that pursues us, difficult though its utterance be, is demanded in justice to ourselves and others, and that admonition can be given in a manner that God will approve and bless. Direct the heart of every angry feeling, leaving the bitter word unspoken, tune the voice to God's gentle chords, and the admonition like good seed dropped will bear in time such fruits as we desire.

It is often a matter of less import what we say than the manner in which we utter it; and attention to the latter is as imperious a duty as discretion in the former. A calm, collected deportment adds double weight to our communications, and the absence of it weakens our influence, and wrests from us the kind regards of associates.

We instinctively reverence such as can reprove us without heat, teach us without assumption; and as instinctively we turn from those passion or prejudice controls, and who are thereby unfitted to guide themselves or others. Who does not remember quiet words of wisdom from gentle lips, words that abide as testimonies of good?—If the lips that breathed them are forever sealed on the earth, they are thrice hallowed, and the soul repeats them when cares and temptations press most heavily.

If we would know how much influence we possess, let us call to mind how far our characters have been moulded by the influence of others, how far we have adopted their rules of action, often to our benefit, some time to our harm, and then it becomes meet to realize that our influence is silently, surely doing its work upon our associates. Our forbearance, temperance, truthfulness, are performing a holy mission to susceptible hearts, and in the harvest-hour we may experience the great joy of gathering fruit from the seed we unconsciously planted.

In the power of communicating our ideas by language God bestowed on us a sacred trust, and for this each day brings its accountability to Him. A holy life finds its best exponent in holy conversation. The call is not constant to be generous, charitable; but to be mild and patient and just in speech, calls for unceasing watchfulness, for untiring self control. The perfect man is he who offends not in word.

The most dangerous topic that we can discuss is the character even of a *friend*, since so much is hidden in the heart that lies most open to our inspection. Woes are there whose source and bitterness the Creator only can fathom; motives are there, perhaps pure, perhaps sinful, impelling the deed we commend or censure, motives that we have no sounding line to reach; joys are there which we cannot share, temptations of which we have no knowledge; how then dare to arraign another before our warped and blinded judgment!

Holy conversation can proceed only from a good heart. The stream must be pure at its source, or bear defilement with it in its progress to the sea; and so the evil that is cherished within will taint the whole life and rob the lips of their power to bless, and there is no escape from this conclusion other than to purify the source.

If our conversation be not such as conscience approves, we know the remedy, and with God's help can apply it. Inward purity can find no utterance in profanity, vulgarity or falsehood; it need wear no mask, concealment is for sin.

While all that we see around us of the beauty and glory of Nature leads us irresistibly to God, let not our own sinful words and deeds make discord in the heavenly harmony. So nearly allied to our Father in heaven, to his Son, and the angels that attend Him, let us endeavor to realize how exalted our destiny, how much is required of us, how truly within our ability is that state of heart and soul which will prepare us to exchange in God's good time this mortal for immortality. H. J. L.

"PEACE ON EARTH."

Oh! if men would only quit their jargoning about the undeniable abstractions of the theological speculations and their contentions about the imposition of sectarian authorities, and their jostlings in the pursuit of personal and partisan interest; and could be persuaded to attend only to the supreme and indisputable facts of nature and Revelation, seeking the enjoyment and promotion of free, full, present and everlasting salvation, the attainment for the proper character and destiny of man, and all else, what a glorious change would be witnessed in every department of society! Every man a Christian and all christians one!—Certainly that would be heaven upon earth. Surely, the earth itself, surprised into instant regeneration, would rival the beauty, as well as the bliss, of Heaven itself.

STOCKTON.

Agricultual.

PRUNE FRUIT TREES IN JULY.

The farmer is apt to object to this season, on account of other pressing work, while a few think it vandalism to remove branches loaded with unripe fruit. Many erroneously suppose that the wound caused by removing a limb or branch in the spring will soonest heal over when the greatest flow of sap takes place. On the contrary, the sap escapes from the wound, and not only does the tree suffer from this loss of its vital fluid, but the same sap running down the side of the tree, becomes acidified, and set as a poison upon the trunk.—This we may frequently observe, by tracing the black, decayed bark, and woodmaking state until it has ascended the trunk, being changed and carbonized in the lungs (leaves) of the tree, and returned upon the outer surface, between the wood and bark, depositing a thin layer (cambium.) which gives another ring or circle of wood to the growing tree.

During July, the sap is descending and forming new wood which spreads itself over a smooth, even wound upon the tree, and the healing process at once takes place. Again, the dense foliage serves to protect the wood from sun-check, although we would advise a coating of shellac and alcohol, or grafting cement, where the removed branch is of so large a size as to require two or three years to heal over.

The orchardist, however, who plants his own trees, should never be obliged to remove such limbs; but with pruning knife in hand, he should go over his young orchard every summer, and by a judicious cutting out of the small branches, obviate the necessity of afterwards removing large limbs. In doing this he should constantly have in mind the idea of securing a well-shaped tree of large size. The main thing is to keep a moderately open head, free from cross or interlocking branches, but do not remove the side spurs.

In removing large or small limbs, cut close to the body of the tree, or larger branch, so that the new growth will have the shortest possible space to fill up before entirely covering the wound. The practice of hacking off the branches of a tree with an axe, leaving a stub eight inches or a foot in length, as a ladder by which to climb the tree, cannot be too strongly condemned. We have seen many such instances, where the new wood rolled up about them was more than sufficient to have entirely healed over the cut, but which showed, instead, cavities caused by the decay of the stump, sometimes large enough for squirrels to burrow in, and which every storm fills with water, thus hastening the decay of the tree.—*American Agriculturalist, July.*

CUTTING UP CORN STALKS FOR FODDER.

In our last number we furnished some objections to the very common practice of pulling fodder, and advised the substitution of drilled corn, or Chinese Sugar Cane, which we have long found to be an excellent and economical article, both for "soiling" (or feeding green) and winter hay.—We will offer another hint for the consideration of our readers. It is, to cut up their corn stalks at the ground, as soon as the ears begin to glaze, or get hard; set up in shocks every twenty or thirty hills thus cut, and when the whole is perfectly dry, haul under cover or carefully stack up; shuck or strip off the ears at your leisure, and save all the stalks, blades and shucks for the winter feeding of stock.—This hint is especially intended for small planters, those who aim only to raise sufficient corn for their own use, and who desire to make the most of it, and to save all that is worth saving. Our objections against fodder pulling, (as before stated,) are that it is a slow and laborious process and that the yield and weight of the grain is lessened by prematurely depriving the plant of its leaves. If fodder is pulled before the grain become glazed you certainly injure the grain; and if you do not pull until the ears are fully ripe, the fodder is nearly worthless. The proper plan is to cut up corn as directed, just when the grain is passing from the doughy state to the hard kernel. At this period of its growth, the plant has elaborated sufficient sap to mature the grain perfectly after it is cut, and the surplus starch, gum and saccharine matter which it contains will be preserved in the stalk and leaves, instead of being changed to hard and worthless woody fibre, as when the plant is allowed to become perfectly dead ripe. Another advantage in thus cutting up corn is, that as soon as it is hauled off, the ground is ready for the plow, and after it has received a good manuring, you can proceed immediately with the sowing of your winter oats, rye, barley, clover, etc., etc. Let those who have scanty crops try it, even on a small scale, and they will, we doubt not, be well pleased.

NAILS IN FRUIT TREES.

A singular fact and one worthy of being recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Duke, of Albemarle. He stated that whilst on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree in which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host, was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm eaten timber into which nails had been driven, were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he had selected three of them and driven a tenpenny nail through the body as near the ground as possible; whilst the balance of his orchard had gradually failed and finally yielded entirely to the ravages of the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner, with the exception of the nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nail if offensive to the worm, whilst it is harmless, or perhaps even beneficial to the tree.

A chemical writer on this subject says: "The oxydation or rusting of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia, which as the sap rises, will of course impregnate every part of the foilage, and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects."

This writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully.—*Southern Planter.*

ICE-CREAM.—The necessary ingredients are—two quarts of good rich milk, four fresh eggs, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, six teaspoonfuls of arrow-root. Rub the arrow-root smooth in a little cold milk, and mix the eggs and sugar together. Boil the milk, and stir the arrow-root; then remove it from the fire, and stir it briskly, while adding the eggs; beat it a great deal. Flavor according to your taste. (Take three quarters quantity of ice to one-quarter of salt.

N'th Car'lina Mineral Springs
CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

I WILL open a SCHOOL for girls, at this place on the 1st of July. Board can be had at $7 or $8 per month. For Tuitions, such as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, at $2 per month. Painting and Needle Work is required. The value of this water is known to many through this county. It has cured Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidney and Nervous Affections. This Mineral Spring is not a place of public resort, as many of our watering places. I reserved it for the situation for which it is now offered, and will be free from contagious diseases. Any directions, post paid, will receive attention.

SARAH SOSSERMAN.

Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus co., April 20, 1858.

To Cotton Planters.

THE undersigned is prepared to sell the best quality of Cotton Gins, with 10 inch saws at $2 per saw, delivered at the landings of the Charlotte, York and N. C. Rail Roads. The advantages these Gins have over those shipped from other States is, that they will last longer, one set of ribs being equal to three. The brush being covered with tin instead of cloth and being more easily repaired and at less expense.

As regards the speed of these Gins, quality of lint and discharge of clean seed, I would refer to M. L. Wallace, Morrow's T. O., to E. G. Palmer, Fairfield, and A. B. Davidson, Charlotte.

JAMES M. ELLIOTT.

Winnsboro, May 25, 1858. 11-6m

Cash Paid for Hides,

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

Charlotte, April 6, 1858. 50f

500 GALLONS PURE LINSEED OIL, Wholesale and Retail, at PRITCHARD'S.

Feb. 9, 1858. 30tf

Citrate Magnesia.

A Superior refreshment and laxative, as pleasant to the taste as soda water. Sold by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

Saponifier,

OR CONCENTRATED LEY.—Warranted to make soap without lime, and with little trouble. The best and cheapest article in use. Price 25 and 50 cents a can. Sold by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

Wanted,

1,000 CORDS OF TAN BARK, for which the cash will be paid.

M. B. TAYLOR.

May 31, 1858. 52tf

Becker's Farina!

THE superiority of this article over Corn Starch Tapioca, Sago, &c., as an article of diet for invalids and children, is unquestioned by the medical faculty. Full supply at

PRITCHARD'S

Family Drug Store.

Sept 17, 1857. 20tf

Tanners, or Train Oil.

FOR Tanners and Painters use in dressing and preserving Leather and Harness. For sale by

M. H. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

DeGrath's Electric Oil.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated Oil for sale at my Drug Store, Irwin's Corner.

H. M. PRITCHARD.

May 4, 1858. 31f

10,000 Lbs. Pure ground WHITE LEAD in oil and assorted colors just received and low for Cash at

PRITCHARD'S,

Feb. 9. *Irwin's Corner.*

Pure French Brandy,

HOLLAND Gin, Whiskey, Sherry and Port Wines, London Ale and Porter, for medical use. Sold by

Dec. 1 H. M. PRITCHARD.

Starch,

BLACK Pepper, Ginger, Baking and Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, Extracts of every kind. For sale wholesale and retail, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1 Irwin's Corner.

Fresh Congress Water,

IN pint bottles—just received from the Springs, by

H. M. PRITCHARD,

Dec. 1. Irwin's Corner.

Important Land Sale.

HAVING determined to remove to the South-West, I offer for sale my valuable and high-ly improved LANDS on Rocky River, 8 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, and 6 miles from the N. C. Rail Road. One tract of 600 acres, lying on both sides of the river, in a high state of cultivation and unsurpassed richness of soil. Another tract of 300 acres on which I reside, unusually well-improved, having excellent buildings, a good TAN YARD with all suitable fixtures for successful business in tanning and trading. The above lands are well-watered, salubrious in locality and a large proportion of woodland, affording an exhaustless supply of good timber.

Purchasers would do well to examine soon, as it is seldom that so rich and well improved farms are offered in market.

C. J. HARRIS.

April 6, 1858. 50f

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office between Park's Store and Bowley's Building.

OFFICERS.

M. B. TAYLOR, *President.*
C. OVERMAN, *Vice President.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Sec'y. & Treas'r.*

DIRECTORS.

M. B. TAYLOR, C. OVERMAN,
J. L. BROWN, WM JOHNSTON,
F. SCARR, S. T. WRISTON,
A. C. STEELE.

JOHN L. BROWN, S. T. WRISTON and A. C. STEELE, *Executive Committee.*

May 18, 1858. 10tf

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

JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

147 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and Sells every kind of merchandise for 2½ *per cent Commission.* Refers to Gove. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Winston, J. W. Osborne, C. F. 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. ($1,) and the "CHRONICLE PHYSICIAN; OR, INDIAN GUIDE TO HEALTH."—This invaluable *family volume* should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary and prescribes the remedies from nature's laboratory 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 Rosemond Plates, $150.

Feb. 16, 1858. 1y

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

And for the Cure of

SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASE, ARTHRITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, ERYSIPELAS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, DYSPEPSIA, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

Every sensible person must see and feel at once the immeasurable superiority of this invaluable preparation over all other blood purifiers, when he reflects that it is composed of the active principles of the best known vegetable alteratives, combined with Iodide of Potassium, Iodide of Iron, and Iodine, in solution, the most powerful preparation of iodine now in the market, and the most powerful and permanent blood purifier, when combined with vegetable alteratives, that the medical world has yet seen. The mildest form in which to administer iodine, and the most powerful form in which it can be given, when the patient requires it.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

are the results that follow the use of this invigorating medicine. Thousands have been restored to perfect health and vigor of body and mind, who had been for years the victims of the effects of Mercury, Quackery, and the vice of youth, who had given up all hope, and who had tried every thing they could hear of without avail, who had spent their money to no purpose, who had become the victims of self-conceit, and had their constitutions ruined by the use of Mercury, who had lost their hair, had their bones ache with the virulent poison, and who had gone to the springs, and there had their joints stiffened with Mercurial Rheumatism, and who had given up in despair, and who, in fact, had given themselves over to die, have been cured by the use of this invaluable medicine.

Another Cure of Scrofula.

Another Cure of Scrofula.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

For Weak and Inflamed Eyes

This Lotion was used for many years in the private practice of a distinguished oculist and the physician himself. It is now offered to the public generally.

EYELIDS ARE INFLAMED,

or the eyes are weak and watery, a few drops of the Lotion will be found sufficient to cure the most obstinate case. It is also recommended for weak eyes, and especially for those who are obliged to use spectacles or glasses for reading or writing, it will invigorate the eyes and perhaps restore sight when all else has failed.

MINERS, MECHANICS,

and some occupations are subject, with, from the nature of their employment, any complaint to work in a cloud of dust and gold, have found relief in different cases.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

SANDS'

SALT RHEUM REMEDY,

A SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR

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

More diseases are cured by this medicine than any other known remedy. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Pain in the Bones, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, all Liver and Kidney Diseases which require an alterative medicine, Dropsical Swellings, Gravel, Female Complaints, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritation, Nervous Tremblings, Nervous Affections of the Heart and Pain in the Side, Nervous Diseases which require an alterative medicine, Mercurial Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Mercurial Rheumatism, Mercurial Cankers, Mercurial Tremblings, Mercurial Cramps, Mercurial Contraction of the Muscles, Mercurial Palsy, Mercurial Diseases of the Liver, Mercurial Diseases of the Kidneys, Mercurial Diseases of the Skin, Mercurial Diseases of the Eyes, Mercurial Diseases of the Ears, Mercurial Diseases of the Nose, Mercurial Diseases of the Throat, Mercurial Diseases of the Stomach, Mercurial Diseases of the Bowels, Mercurial Diseases of the Bladder, Mercurial Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Mercurial Diseases of the Nerves, Mercurial Diseases of the Muscles, Mercurial Diseases of the Joints, Mercurial Diseases of the Bones, Mercurial Diseases of the Blood