Sunday Reading.

From the American Messenger.

WHO IS BETTER THAN UNCLE SAMMY?

Among the early inhabitants of B——, Vermont, was one old, respected, and much beloved friend, Uncle Sammy S——. He lived an exemplary moral life, and was often engaged in praiseworthy acts of benevolence. His attendance upon public worship was regular, and he was frequently pointed at by others as being as good as the Christian. Exultingly they would exclaim, "Show us a man among your church members who leads a better life than Uncle Sammy; yes, or one who is as exemplary. He makes no profession of religion. I despise hypocrites. I would rather be in Uncle Sammy's place, and run his risk, than that of any member of the church." Truly it was a severe ordeal to have one's life, all which the world can judge of, placed in the balance with that of Uncle Sammy.

Time rolled on. There was a season of unusual spiritual interest in the village of B——, with morning prayer-meetings, and some it was hoped had already been led to Christ. Uncle Sammy had often been invited to take part in these and other meetings, but though generally present, he uniformly declined. One beautiful morning—it was the 20th of June, 1831—some of those who professed to love the Bible, and to be influenced by its teachings, had assembled in the old academy of the village to plead for the continued descent of the Holy Spirit, when the door opened and Uncle Sammy came in, his face beaming with delight: as soon as an opportunity offered, with more than earthly joy he exclaimed, "*I have found Christ this morning, and last night I found a Saviour.*"

The announcement was heard by the praying circle with surprise, and joy, and thanksgiving to God.

But what was the effect upon those who could see to form or comeliness in Christ, that they should desire him, those who formerly had pointed to our aged friend, now as a new-born convert, as a model of moral, if not of perfection? They were led for a moment to wonder at the result, and almost to deplore that the church of God was to have such an accession; but soon this lesson was forgotten by his old admirers, and Uncle Sammy was thought of as a very good man, but none the better for being a church member. Could they, like the old man, have felt the joys of pardoned sin, or, what is little short, be urged to seek for right, and to devote his own will to be in conformity to that of his Heavenly Father—could they have experienced the peace and joy which welled up in Uncle as his faith laid firmly hold of God's promises, perhaps they would have felt the necessity of such a change in their own hearts.

Uncle Sammy lived more than a score of years to testify to the goodness of God in his conversion, and to teach the skeptical that the outward conduct may be very good and praiseworthy, and still the heart not be right—that God requires the natural heart to be changed and its affections directed heavenward, before it can receive that love which is acceptable to Him, and can rejoice in that hope which is to the soul "an anchor both sure and stedfast." H.

From the American Messenger.

James ——, a boy of twelve, went into the house of a neighbor where a sweet babe lay dying. The child was in convulsions, and the parents were weeping in agony. His tender heart was melted with sympathy and fear as he looked on *death* for the first time. When he was leaving the house, his father observed that he seemed anxious to say something, though his utterance was choked with tears. "What were going to say, James?" said the father.

"Only, sir, that you ought to be very thankful that it is Eva that's dying; for if it were Johnny, you could have no hope for his soul, and you know Eva is safe."

Johnny was Eva's brother, and of the same age with James. Some persons appear to wonder if children of that age can become Christians. Here is testimony from the lips of a boy religiously educated, who when he saw *death*, felt his own and his young companion's danger, and need of salvation. We trust that little Eva is safe with Him who "carryeth the lambs in his bosom;" but how would it be with the young readers of this paper of the age of James and Johnny, should they be suddenly called to meet God? M. D. W.

THE SEED SPRINGING UP.

A colporteur in one of the Southern states writes, "The mass of the people on my field, among whom I have labored for the last three years, were opposed to all benevolent operations, but I can now see Sabbath-schools flourishing among them, and nearly all of the rising generation eagerly seeking for books and knowledge. In two or three townships not a single house can be found that has not some of our publications placed in it by me, and the larger portion have another book. I called the attention of one of their ministers to the fact that there were about three hundred members in his church, and though they have had regular preaching for many years, yet not one of them in the last twenty years ever thought to circulate a single book among them. He asked me to call for other books, for fewer were left than I had sold or granted. The fact is, I could have no objection if that he ordered 3,000 worth of books for his own church, with which he is now settling in some degree that thirst which the Holy Spirit has created. It is a remarkable fact, that where I have circulated our books, another spring up and continue to prosper, and the people are active, far-famed preachers, and have more regard for observance."

CONCEAL NOTHING.

A little boy not seven years old, in the absence of his parents accidently broke a valuable dish. When the father returned he gratuitously told him what he had done, said he was very sorry, and would not do so again, and asked no favor in regard to it. The father kissed the child for his truthfulness, and told the whole to leave him, and did not speak to him of the matter, because he had felt kindly with it. The next morning one of the family found the little boy in bed with his father whom he had done the day before. "Oh, yes," said he, "and father has forgiven me, and I know it well, for the Bible says, 'he that confesseth and forsaketh them shall find mercy.'"

Agricultural.

WHEAT.

This crop has several enemies to encounter. There is now no excuse for smut in wheat, as infallible preventives are in common use. The best remedy for rust is early sowing. But by early sowing we incur danger from the fly and those erratic frosts which are visiting us without regard to rule. It is hoped by some farmers to avoid both the fly and rust, by pasturing early sown wheat with sheep and cattle, and thus to gain a double advantage, the eye of the wheat as pasturage and the escape of those formidable enemies. If both those ends could be answered it would indeed be a great advantage. But we should take care lest in avoiding Scylla we get upon Charybdis. It is the impression of our best Agricultural authority that pasturing wheat much, diminishes the quantity of the crop. Having been informed that sowing wheat with a view to winter pasture as well as product of grain is a practice gaining ground in Tennessee, and that some of our Georgia farmers are thinking of sowing very early next fall for a similar purpose, we have looked into our best Agricultural authorities and find that there is great uniformity of opinion among them against the practice. Loudon in his invaluable work, says, "When wheat appears too forward and luxuriant, it is sometimes eaten down with sheep or even with horses, but this requires great judgment to be effected without injury to the crop." Dr. Deane, in the New England Farmer, uses the following language: "Some farmers are apt to think there is an inconvenience in suffering sheep to feed on the young plants of winter wheat in Autumn or winter or even early in the Spring. But who can rationally suppose that the blades with which nature has furnished the plants are not of use, to draw in nourishment from the air and dews for the increase of the stalk and the ear? In order to be satisfied of this, the above mentioned writer (Miller) cut off some plants of wheat alternately in the spring and always found the stalks of those plants much smaller and shorter and the grain poorer, than those of the intermediate plants whose blades were not cut."

We have never pastured wheat and are therefore unable to give the result of experience as to the practice. We have constantly pastured Rye and believe that the grain is made much lighter by so doing.—There can be no doubt as to the propriety of pasturing wheat, when accidentally it is so far advanced at an unusually early period as to give strong probability that it will be hurt by frost. We secure the value of the pasture. But it is very questionable whether it would be judicious to sow wheat with an intention to pasture it. Experience in different latitudes is however the best instructor. There has been much wheat pastured this year from the forward condition of the crop. Will our readers take notice of this matter and when their wheat is cut, advise us of the result, that is, as to whether there has been any difference in yield between pastured and unpastured wheat. A very few lines will convey the requisite information. These will be of little trouble to the writer and be of much service to his neighbor.

As Southern Agriculture, in its distinctive features may be said to be yet in its infancy, and as the seeds of our grains have been brought from other climates, it may be a subject of interest to the enquiring farmer to ascertain the method of producing new varieties of wheat. We quote from Loudon: "Supposing a farmer was in the habit of cultivating a very good variety, which he wished to render somewhat earlier, let him procure in the blossoming season from early soil, some spikes of an early sort just coming into blossom, and let him put the ends of these in water and set them in the shade so as to retard their fully blossoming until the plants he has destined to become the female come into flower—Then let him cut out all the male organs of the latter, before they have advanced so far as to impregnate the stigma; and having done this let him dust the stigma with the blossoming ears of the early or male parent. The impregnated stalks must then be kept apart from other wheats that the progeny may be true. When the grain ripens, let him sow the best; and from the produce when ripe select the earliest and finest spikes for seed. Let him sow these and repeat the choice till he procures a bushel or two of seed. Though this operation may be reckoned too delicate for farmers in general, it will be looked on by the philosophical Agriculturist as not improbably leading to results as important as those which have attended the practice in the case of garden fruits and flowers."—*South Christian.*

INSECTS ON PLANTS.

One of the greatest annoyances a gardener has to contend with is the ravages of insects upon young plants. I have a remedy which I have applied for several years, and have never known it to fail. Take three parts air-slaked lime or unleached ashes, and one part Peruvian guano, or any other substance having a large percentage of ammonia, mix them well together, and dust the plants while the dew is upon them, and apply it after rain; but care must be taken that too much is not used at one time, or it will have a deleterious effect upon the plants; a light dusting is all that is necessary. I noticed the effect more particularly last spring, upon a patch of cotyledon plant, which the yellow bugs were eating up. I dusted about one half of the patch; the next morning there was not a bug to be seen on that portion of it, while they were literally devouring the other; but a dusting cleaned them all out in ten minutes so effectually that I was not bothered again the balance of the season. I have found it to hold equally good for cabbage, and other plants. I do not know the effect, unless it is in the ammonia being set free, which, perhaps, is a little too strong for their olfactory nerves.—*Horticulturist.*

SILVER AND SILVER PLATED ARTICLES.

The readiest mode of cleaning these articles is to wipe them over with a weak solution of liquid ammonia. This readily removes the sulphide, and no rubbing, or scarcely any is required—the same agent will be found useful in cleaning gold chains and jewelry

Deferred Articles.

M. BLONDIN.—This adventurous Frenchman is astonishing the visitors at Niagara Falls. On July 4th he crossed the rope in a sack. The correspondent of the New York *News* says:

Soon after half past 3 o'clock M. Blondin appeared on the ground, attired in his tumbling costume. First he went through the various evolutions on a tight rope, which exhibited more skill perhaps than that displayed in walking across the river. At twenty-seven minutes after 4 o'clock M. Blondin went out on the rope a short distance backwards and returned in a minute or two. He then started for the other side and walked across in eight minutes and a half. On his journey he halted several times and performed a number of antics.

When he reached the middle of the rope he laid down on his back, amid the cheers of the crowd and the salutations of the *Maid of the Mist*, which was cruising on the River below, with a large number of people on board. Rising, without the aid of his hands, he continued on till he reached the Canada shore, where he was greeted with loud cheers by the excited spectators. After remaining an hour on that side he started to return. When he had proceeded a short distance he halted, and put over his head a sack which came down to his ankles. Two holes were made for his arms, which were necessary in using his balancing pole. This pole was forty five pounds weight.—His head and body were completely covered. The descent from the Canada side being rapid, he cautiously felt his way to the centre of the rope in six and a quarter minutes. Here he laid down on his back in the sack, and remained in that reclining posture three-quarters of a minute. M. Blondin rose and ran up to the American side in 24 minutes. A good deal of sensation and anxiety were manifested while he was returning in the sack and a sort of relief pervaded the crowd when he arrived, safe and sound. He was received with great *eclat*, and all the people pressed around to congratulate him upon his successful performance of so daring an act.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, July 5, says:

A young man at present residing in this city called upon us this morning to show a letter addressed to M. Blondin, accepting his invitation to carry some one across the Niagara on a rope. The name of this person is Henry L. Young, and he informs M. Blondin that he is 24 years old, is five feet five inches high, weighs 120 pounds, and is ready to mount the back of the intrepid walker and be borne across the great chasm.

ATTEMPT TO POISON NAPOLEON III.—We take the following extract from the letter of a correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, dated Florence, June 11th. The story may be true or may not—at all events, it will be new to our readers, and we give it for what it is worth:

A French officer here tells the following story. He says it has not been printed in the French journals—and certainly we had seen no account—but the fact is known to the army, and the story is true. On Good Friday, if at no other time in the year, all good Catholics partake of the communion. On that day, the 23d day of April last, according to his habit, the Emperor was to receive the consecrated wafer in the Chapel of the Tuileries. Before going to the chapel, he was told that he must not eat the holy particle that was to be offered to him, as it had been prepared with a subtle and malignant poison, for the purpose of destroying his life. The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscience and reverence for the Emperor led him to betray the conspiracy. The Emperor knelt at the altar during the mass, but did not eat the bread. When the office was finished, the officiating priest was invited into the apartment of the Empress to partake of a collation, while the wafer was submitted to chemical examination. It was found to contain, as the informant had said, a concentrated poison. The priest is now in a fortress in Algeria. The soldier says that the priest was an instrument of the Jesuits; but whether in Italy, Austria, France or England, is not understood. So much for the story.

☞ The Washington Constitution publishes the following information for Postmasters:

TO POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters being required, by sections forty-six and sixty-eight of the recently published Regulations of the Post Office Department, to enter in a separate column of their transcripts of mails received the aggregate number of letters mailed or received at their respective offices, *we are authorized and requested to state*, for the information of postmasters, that the Department will regard as a sufficient compliance with the above sections, if each postmaster will enter in the appropriate columns of his "mails sent" the aggregate number of letters mailed, omitting a similar statement of those received. This entry on the "*mails sent*" must, however, *in no case be omitted.*

CRINOLINE IN PIEDMONT.—According to M. Amedee Achard, the ladies of Piedmont are excessive in respect of crinoline. "Alessandria," he says, "is a strong fortress, and must, I confess, be allowed certain privileges; but yet it appears to me that in respect to steel petticoats it abuses its right. Never before in my life did I see dresses of such gigantic dimensions as are to be found here. Cuirassiers and countesses, chairwomen, scullery maids, in fact every soul among Eve's daughters, wears skirts so ample, so expansive, that one is under a continual fear of a sudden gust of wind carrying off the whole lot—mothers, sisters, daughters, cousins and all. My own eyes have seen little girls, who certainly were under six, wrapped in balloons with which Mr. Green would undertake to rise to the top of Chimborazo."

CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVALS AT NEW YORK.—In accordance with the retrenchment views of the Secretary of the Treasury, Collector Schell, of New York, on Wednesday, notified ninety five of the custom house employees that their services were no longer required. The victims are entry clerks, measurers and assistant weighers, and the aggregate amount paid them annually is about $100,000. At the same time the Collector increased the salaries of 5 clerks $300 each, and appointed W. S. Brooks, of Virginia, an entry clerk.

Clothing Emporium.

ONCE MORE, friends and patrons, we invite you to visit the Emporium and examine the largest, best made, and cheapest stock of

SUMMER CLOTHING

ever offered in Western Carolina. We say the **cheapest**, because we get our goods different, ly from any other house. We buy the materials from the importers and jobbers and manufacture the clothing ourselves, thereby saving the manufacturer's profit. All we can ask of the people is to give us a trial, and we are confident we can sell.

WE WARRANT

every article to customers, and will make good any deficiency that may occur in material or making. We are now receiving

105 Black Cloth Coats—all grades.
250 " French & Eng. Drap d'Ete Frocks & Sacks
120 " Alpacca and Queen's do do
75 Fancy Cassimere SUITS
40 Plain & Fancy Marseilles do
300 Spanish Linen & Linen Duck Sacks & Sackfrocks.

Fullings, Springs & Co.

May 17, 1859. 1911

Just Received,

205 Pairs Black Cassimere Pants,
456 " Fancy " "
289 " Plain & Fancy Linen & Marseilles Pants
at FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. have received
200 Black Satin and Sg'd. Grenadine Silk Vests,
150 Fancy Cassimere "
250 " and Plain Linen and Marseilles "
AT ALL PRICES.

Furnishing Goods! Furnishing Goods!

80 doz. Fancy & white linen merino bosom Shirts,
50 " Byron, standing and Pembroke Collars.
—ALSO—
Gloves, Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Silk Linen Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, of all qualities and prices.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. have a large Stock of Cassimere, Silk and Leghorn **Hats**, bought of the manufacturers by the case.
—ALSO—
A large stock of Gents' and Ladies' **TRUNKS**, from $2 to $24; Valises and Carpet Bags.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting with guns or dogs, or fishing with net or tackle, or in any wise trespassing upon my lands, as the law in such cases will be rigorously enforced against every one so offending.

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.

May 10, 1859. 2 3m

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, being desirous to remove from the country, offers for sale the Plantation on which she now resides, lying 4 miles from Charlotte, on the Western Plank Road, containing 50 acres. The land is of good quality.—For particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

MRS. A. W. STEVENSON.

April 12, 1859. 3tf

Atlantic MUTUAL and FIRE Insurance Company.

Carolina City, N. C.,

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS Company being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, SHIPS AND THEIR CARGOES

and most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed, in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the insured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Parrott, William S. Long,
Levi T. Oglesby, David W. Bell,
W. B. Grant, A. B. Chapin,
David S. Jones, Samuel Leffers,
Geo. W. Dill, Joel H. Deter,
Col. Thos. J. Blakeley D. A. Forguit,
Luke Blackman, E. Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A. Parrott, President,
Levi T. Oglesby, Vice-President,
W. S. Long, Treasurer,
E. A. Thompson, Attorney,
A. B. Chapin, Secretary
W. B. Grant, } EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. S. Long, }
David W. Bell, }

March 15, 1859. 6m—158

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

BROAD STREET NEWBERN, N. C.,

JOHN F. JONES, Proprietor.

THE Undersigned respectfully announces to the traveling public, that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travelers and private families with board by the day or month, on the most accommodating **Terms.**

His TABLE will always be furnished with the best provisions that Home and Foreign markets can afford.

The **Washington Hotel** has large rooms, is near the depot, the court-house, and the business streets than any other in the city.

An *Omnibus* will always be at the depot and landing, on the arrival of the several steamboats, to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

By stopping at this Hotel, passengers will have ample time to obtain meals.

Having also a large and commodious Stable, and an excellent Hostler, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN F. JONES.

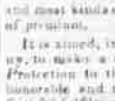
March 1, 1859. 3m

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

BY

J. E. A. ECKERD,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE Proprietor of this Hotel is still at his post ready to look to the duties of "mine host" to the travelling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that as comfortable quarters can be found with him as any where in this vicinity. Being situated centrally in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business of this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to his former house, and it has lately greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDA 160 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees on the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The House has been thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "restored" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his house to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "public generally," as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

☞ Always rate for Charlotte Hotel.

J. E. ECKERD.

October 19, 1858. 52tf

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Charlotte, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the **1st October** next.

FACULTY ELECT:

MAJ. D. H. HILL, Superintendent.
LIEUT. C. C. LEE, Commandant,
C. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department.

Course of Studies:

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College.

In the Scientific Department the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life.

In addition to the usual *Exercises* at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina.

The *Academic Year* will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year.

Particular attention will be given to the moral *and religious instruction* of Cadets.

EXPENSES:

The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,—and all clothing except under clothes,—for **$200 PER ANNUM**, one half payable in advance; the balance in six months. *No extra charges.*—No remission of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

No one will be admitted into the PRIMARY DEPARTMENT under Twelve years of age; nor into the SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be required to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS:

The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern Country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, *both of whom* are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction, the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The hope will further exist, that Mr. ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced Classical teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers as the patronage of the public may require.

The Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies.

☞ Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. FOX, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C.

C. J. FOX,
JAS. P. IRWIN,
H. LAF. ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. CARSON,
THOS. H. BREM,
S. M. BLAIR,
DAVID PARKS,
DIRECTORS.

Charlotte, May 10, 1859. 6tf

TAXES.

THE Tax Lists for the year 1859 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.

E. G. GRIER, Sheriff.

April 12, 1859. 6tf

Gas Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to erect Gas Works for lighting Cities, Towns, Villages, Colleges, and large Hotels. They have erected works in Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C., which have given entire satisfaction in the absence of these places. As to qualifications, promptness and ability to perform all contracts entered into, they refer to the following gentlemen:

Jos. R. Carson, Pres. Char. Gas Works, Char. N. C.
Wm. Johnston, Pres. Char. & S. C. R. R. "
Dr. T. D. Boge, Pres. Ral. Gas Asso. Raleigh, "
Col. G. H. Young, Waverly, Mass.
A. G. Story, Pres. Gas Works, Little Falls, N. Y.
F. T. Story, Supt. Gas Works, Watertown, N. Y.
W. S. Schuyler & Co., 221 Pearl St., New York.

Address the subscribers at Raleigh, N. C.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Sept. 14, 1858. 37tf

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be thrown of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be smarted and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will look more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following, and judge. The writer is the first *to the celebrated Painter, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD:— New York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the delight and I can under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was entirely becoming gray, but upon the application of your, "Hair Restorative," it soon resumed its original hue. I consider your Restoration as a very successful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, positively, S. THALBERG.

"Deyde a'r Gwirionyddiet."

Welsh Newspaper office, 18 Nassau st., April 12.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir,*—Some months ago my wife and I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and gave it home, with directions that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but in her case it was entirely unsuccessful, and not in the least as we in any manner, after a few weeks' trial of the preparation that we discontinued it. Since having your Restorative my wife has restored her hair to its dark shade of the same fine beautifying and flattering the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 20, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most effectious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I feel confident that a few applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has restored me from a disagreeable and unpleasant itching, to common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KELBY

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning grey. I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative on January last. A few applications restored my hair freely. It began to fill up, grew out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds 1 a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least, twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a qu rt, 40 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and in Charlotte by McARE & CO.

Cash Paid for Hides,

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

Charlotte, April 6, 1859. 5tf

WITNESS TICKETS, for the County and Superior Court, for sale here.

S. R. RANSOM, U. C. S.
ALBANY.

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 FAIRFIELD and vicinity, that he has opened from their Ole Stand, to No. 1, Granite Row, where he has now on exhibition, just received by the North, one of the most extensive assortments of

STOVES

Ever offered in North Carolina, among which will be found the celebrated

IRON WORKS ARGAND

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 an air tight stove, consumes less fuel, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. If I put no one beside any other Stove of the same size in the United States, and it does not do more work in a given time, he will forfeit the price of the Stove, and quit selling one to the better 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 RETORTS,

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 heretofore 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.

THE MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS."

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

N. B.—I will tell you why I used my advertisement:—Wait see two Waggons, and I have three waggons constantly travelling through the country with Stoves.

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

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, June 16, 1857. 3tf

CANDY FACTORY.

Fresh Confectioneries, Fruits,

&c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving from New York,

Confectioneries, Fruits,

FANCY GROCERIES, CIGARS TOBACCO, SNUFF, TOYS,

Musical Instruments,

FIRE WORKS, ROCKY HORSES,

Velocipedes, Willow Wagons,

Chairs, Work-Stands, & Bird Cages

of every variety.

J. D. PALMER.

November 9, 1858. 45tf

Also, he intends to manufacture CANDIES of all kinds, from those possessing nothing under the New York Steam Refined Candy. Call and see.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber having purchased the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, is prepared to buy Wheat, for which he will give the highest market price in cash.

Flour, Bran and Meal for sale at the Mill, or delivered wherever wanted in town.

JOHN WILKES.

Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1858. 23tf

JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

147 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandize for 2½ *per cent* Commission. Refers to Gates, Swain and Moorehead, N. W. Womble, 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, Screw Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, sizes and prices *sent free.* Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "*Hickory Nut Gap,*" N. C. ($1,) and the "CHEMICAL FURNITURE; OR, HOME SERIES TO HEALTH."—This invaluable *family* edition should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary and prescribes the remedies from nature's laboratory, 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 Brunswick Press, $150.

Feb. 16, 1858. 1y

S. M. HOWELL,

Saddle & Harness Manufacturer,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

Jan. 19, 1858. 32tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. R. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Calls in the departments of MEDICINE or SURGERY. Calls unprofessionally absent, may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot, York District, S. C.

Feb. 12, 1858. 1 1y

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned and Family have removed to MOODY & NISBET has associated with the above firm, they are receiving direct from New York and

CONFECTIONERIES,

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.

Among their stock may be found every article usually kept in a store of the kind. A general assortment of Cake Trimmings, Wines, Brandies, &c. &c.

They have in their employ an experienced Baker, and are prepared to furnish Parties or Picnics with cakes of all kinds at short notice.

MOODY & NISBET.

November 16, 1858.

We have also opened a branch of our store at Lincolnton, where Mr. Moody will attend to the business, and hopes to receive a share of the public patronage in that section.

MOODY & NISBET.

Nov. 16, 1858. 39tf

P. SAURS,

Architect and Builder,

WILL furnish Designs, Plans and Details for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention given to the building Flouring Mills, Cotton Mills, &c. Office in 3d story of Abernethy's Building, over Chase Hall.

October 26, 1858. 2tf

NORTH-CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company presents the usual guarantees for one year, a term of years, or the Mutual Principle, the assured to be participating in the profits of the Company. Its policies graduate for the whole term of life, when the premiums thereafter cease, or credits may be given for one half the annual premiums, bearing interest at 6 per cent, with good security.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this company, together with its low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Agents are wanted, for a term of one or five years, for the following counties:

All letters on this subject addressed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. H. Jones, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, J. G. Williams, W. H. McKee, R. T. Bailey, Charles B. Root, D. M. Barry, Wilson H. Jordan, R. H. Battle, Lewis Reich, R. H. Battle.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
W. W. Holden, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
R. W. Haywood, Attorney.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.
Executive Committee.—W. Hodges, R. H. Battle, Rev. Charles B. Root.
Medical Board of Consultation.—Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. Jordan, M. D., Reich & R. Haywood, M. D.

For further information, for policies and forms to the pamphlets, one of which may be obtained at the Office of the Company or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed (post paid) to

R. H. BATTLE, *Secretary.*

September 8, 1857. 2tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING in all kinds and best and expeditious manner at the Southern Home Office.

SUBPŒNAS for sale at this office