Sunday Reading.

From the N. C. Presbyterian.

'PRAY FOR ME, I AM UNWORTHY MYSELF.'

How often have the words above, or others equivalent, sent a thrill of strong emotion through the heart of the christian calling forth the deepest, holiest sympathies of the soul. "Pray for me," the penitent, the humble, the one of "broken and contrite heart." Surely the pious heart, with flowing tears often responds, surely for "the sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise,"—surely, for "the Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart; and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit. To sympathize with the sorrowful, to *and* the distressed, to "weep with them that weep," to bind up the broken-hearted," and to comfort all that mourn," is the glory and delight of the true christian. It is to have the spirit of Christ, who went about doing good. The poor weeping penitent may therefore be sure of a willing, hearty compliance with the request "pray for me," on the part of every one who is like-minded with Christ. And we would, by no means, discourage the broken-hearted, in seeking the sympathies and prayers of God's people; because, "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

But, poor sinner, why seek earthly aid? Why turn to a fellow-worm whose breath is in his nostrils? Why trust in man, and thus incur the curse pronounced in the 5th and 6th of the 17th of Jeremiah? Why not trust in the Lord and secure the blessing promised in the 7th and 8th of the same chapter? Also, the 9th verse gives the reason. Why seek comfort from an earthly friend? Is not there a heavenly friend—a "*friend* that sticketh closer than a brother?" Has not the sinner's friend been "made like unto his brethren; that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people."—And "in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted," he is not able "to succor them that are tempted?" Why then seek any other mediator—any other intercessor for you? have not a High Priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of your infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as you are, yet without sin?"

Why then not "come boldly to the throne of grace, that you may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need? Why delay? Why go anywhere else? His blood "cleanseth from all sin." "He is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God *through* him." And he says, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." Nay more, does he not invite you to come to him? Does he not say, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else?" And again, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Again "Ask and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, &c." O! amazing love and condescension, does he not say to you poor guilty condemned sinner, *Behold I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me?*" Is he not in earnest? Let the crown of thorns, let his agony in the garden, let the blood flowing from his hands, his feet, his side let his loud and bitter cry "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" attest his earnestness. Is he able and willing to save? Let the answer to the prayer of the thief upon the cross, "Lord remember me when thou comest into th, kingdom" demonstrate, both his power and willingness. "Verily I say unto thee, to day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Deluded sinner, while you are saying to a dying man, "pray for me," Jesus the everliving Saviour says to you, "Ye will not come to me that ye might have life. JOHN.

RELIGION.

Believe no individual on earth, who tells you that religion is a gloomy thing, and that its possession tends to melancholy.—Should you look at a pious person, and notice a tinge of gloom upon his countenance, think not that it is religion that darkens the aspect of the features; it sobers the mind, but does not sour it. Religion enlightens the soul, consequently cannot obscure the light which should always beam in the Christian's eye. It checks the wild mirth of fools, which, in Scripture, is compared to the "crackling of thorns under a pot;" but it confers a cheerfulness to the heart, which will cause the face to shine. It gives mildness, a complacency to the feelings, which occasion gentle, cheerful manners. It creates simplicity of character, so beautiful, so attractive in youth, and produces that open, frank heartedness, and benevolent friendliness of demeanor so lovely in all ages. We must recollect that divine grace, although it renews the heart, and ennobles the temper, does not change the constitution of our physical being, from defects, in which melancholy and gloom, in religious characters, frequently arise, and if indulged, darkness will be produced; but religion makes every sin hateful to the soul. Be assured, in every trial and vicissitude of life, that it is religion only that can make you happy, and that can give you cheerfulness of heart.—Happiness is a sober feeling of the mind.—We should never, then, permit an idea that our great God is a severe, gloomy being, who delights in misery, but habitually think of Him as the kindest friend we have, who admits us to converse with Him. Yes, the great Jehovah delights to listen to the prayers of all His children; from the mouths of "babes and sucklings" he can perfect praise. He attends to all our wants. Let us, then, go to Him with humble confidence, and pray that He would be the guide of our youth, the strength of our manhood, and the hope of old age; and that he would give us that wisdom which alone comes from above, and which is of itself sufficient to make us "wise unto salvation."

PRAYER—KNOWLEDGE.

In the divine life, we learn nothing effectually until it is interpenetrated with prayer. When Mountson offered his private devotions to God in broken Chinese, to facilitate his acquisition of the language in which he longed to declare "the unsearchable riches of Christ," he made himself a type of every true student of the counsels of redemption. None of the great doctrines, which in their spiritual utterance constitute "the language of [the celestial] Canaan," can become knowledge to us, until it has been embodied in the supplications of the closet. Consciously, we must frame every christian truth into prayer, in order to learn it aright,—and that which is not learned aright, is it *learned?*—Ex.

AN EARNEST WORLD.

This is no world for trifles. We live in an earnest universe. We are surrounded on all sides by earnest objects and beings. The earth is in earnest as it pursues its path around the sun. The sun is in earnest as he pours abroad his tide of everlasting day. The stars are in earnest as they shine down in such still intensity upon a slumbering world. Angels are in earnest as they pursue their high ministrations. Devils themselves, are in earnest, in terrible, red-hot earnest, as they seek to counteract the schemes of almighty God. God is in earnest, as he carries on his wondrous plans.

Agricultural.

From the American Cotton Planter.

PLANTATION WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

COTTON PICKING.—The regular plantation work of this month is cotton picking, which should be vigorously prosecuted with all the force of the plantation that can be pressed into it. Now is the time to gather a No. 1 Fair article. The earlier cotton is gathered after opening the better. If it stands for many days after opening, in the boll, exposed to the dews of night, and the bright shining sun of our autumnal days, it undergoes a bleaching process which, while it imparts to the staple a dead white color, with a crisp harsh touch, destroys its peculiar native golden or cream hue. The planter or manager should use all proper care, in gathering his cotton to avoid gathering with it too much leaf. Considerable leaf, however, in a fancy, rich, cream colored sample will not so much affect its value in market as will the dead white color of a late, clean picked sample.

Hands should not be allowed to pull the bolls from the limbs in picking—while it retards the picking it is quite an injury to the growing stalk during the month of September. The productiveness of the cotton plant is frequently injured in early picking by the carelessness of hands in bending over it and pressing the limbs together, by which they are broken and otherwise mangled; these injuries are irreparable by the plant thus late in the season, and the consequent loss is frequently considerable.

BALING COTTON FOR MARKET.—Under this head, September, 1850, in our article of "Work for the Month," we endeavored to impress upon our readers the importance of packing up their Cotton for market in bales or packages of uniformity in length and breadth of bales to the planter and shipper, were strongly argued, and the reasons for it clearly set out. The dimensions recommended as most convenient are 52 inches in the length of the bale, and 24 inches in the breadth.

In this connection at this time, we recommend to our planting friends the use of the "Iron Tie" in the place of hemp rope, as both cheaper and more secure in baling up these neat and uniform packages; and as a strong argument which should prompt us to use the "Iron Tie," it is (the iron material—iron ore,) a production of our own Sunny South. That it will answer, and better even than the rope, there can be no doubt, and its adoption at once by the planters of the country will set up immediately a new business in our midst, which will attract to it much labor, that might otherwise be engaged in the production of Cotton.—This, like all improvements, will have to encounter the opposition of those whose pecuniary interests may prompt them to oppose it. We advise all cotton planters to make the experiment for themselves.

In the first place, it makes a neater package. Secondly, it is more secure under rough and careless handling, also in case of fire, and no bills to pay on it for missing rope in the warehouse; and, thirdly, it is encouraging, and building up here at home, a new and large business, which favors your interest in the prosperity.

CORN AND FODDER.

Mr. George Seaborn, late Editor of the Farmer and Planter, has been making an experiment to ascertain "what loss corn would sustain from being deprived of its blades at the usual time of taking fodder; and, also whether cutting the corn at the roots, after the blades become dry to the ear, would lessen the product.

Twelve short rows, as near equal in appearance as could be found in the field, were set apart for the experiment. Of the twelve rows, one, one, four, seven and ten were left with the blades on until they were generally dry to the ear, and on some stalks even to the top, then cut up at the roots and "shocked" on the field until the other corn was gathered, then hauled in and shucked from the stalk. Nos. two, five, eight and eleven were left with the blades on, and nos. three, six, nine and twelve were stripped of their blades as late as is usual with us. Now for the result:

Nos. one, four, seven and ten, when shelled, measured four pecks, one gallon, two quarts and one pint, and weighed seventy and a half lbs.

Nos. two, five eight and eleven, measured four pecks, one gallon, two quarts, and one and a half pints, and weighed seventy one and a half lbs.

Nos. three, six, nine and twelve measured four pecks, half pint and weighed fifty five lbs.

The fodder that was taken from the last numbers was carefully cured and kept to itself, and weighed eighteen pounds, which, added to the corn from which it was taken, amounted to seventy-three pounds, but one and a half pounds more than the corn alone, from which no blades were taken, and two and a half pounds more than that cut up at the roots. This experiment proves conclusively, to my mind, what I long believed, that by pulling fodder we deprive the corn of the weight, or very nearly so, of the fodder when cured. And, furthermore, that we would be better employed in making hay than in taking fodder from our corn. I neglected to mention in its proper place, that the corn was all well and equally dried before being measured and weighed."

From the Cotton Planter and Soil.

INSECTS ON STOCK—A REMEDY FOR IT.

DR. CLOUD—DEAR SIR: I see in the June number of the Cotton Planter that Mr. J. A. W. P., wants some of your many readers to inform him what will kill lice on hogs, and if the same remedy will do to apply to cattle. I gave my remedy a fair and impartial trial this spring, and applied the same remedy to hogs, horses, mules and cattle. To hogs (all sizes and ages) I give one teaspoonful of copperas and two of sulphur, well pulverized say to one hundred head; I put this into a half bushel of coarse meal, and make a little wet salt and stir all until well mixed, and give it so that all will get some and give this twice a week for three weeks, if very lousy. I give the same quantity to horses, mules and cattle—one teaspoonful of sulphur in meal wet and salt, as I do for hogs. The lice killed a great many of my hogs this spring, and were so bad that they eat all the hair off of some, but now I have not got a louse among my hogs or cattle, and they are all getting fat. If you think this worthy of notice you can give it to your many readers.

Respectfully, W. C.

Louisiana, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

Of the many methods of preserving fence posts from decay, none is perhaps more simple and cheap than the one of soaking them in blue vitriol. At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, in Hudson, N. Y., one of the members exhibited a post which, previous to being placed in the ground, had been soaked in a solution of blue vitriol—one pound of vitriol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine, and when taken up was as sound as when first put down, eight years since. This solution is good for all kinds of timber exposed to the weather—spouts, shingles, stakes, beam poles, &c.

☞ Swine are often troubled with a disease, (so denominated by veterinarians,) the "kidney-worm." Corn soaked in very strong lye, made of wood ashes, is said to be an infallible remedy. Salt and brimstone, in small quantities is a preventive, and, indeed, the only one known. Comfortable quarters and good food are of really more importance in the successful management of these animals than many are inclined to suppose, and should never on any account be neglected.

GRUB IN SHEEP.

Take one quart of whiskey and two ounces yellow snuff, mix and warm to blood heat. Let one man hold the sheep, and another take a small syringe discharge about a teaspoonful of the mixture into each nostril. It is a certian cure. My father met with quite a loss in his flock; he tried this remedy, found it satisfactory, and never lost another sheep.

NOVEL MODE OF TRAVELING.—A month ago a company of eleven ladies and gentlemen from Buffalo, New York, started upon a pleasure trip to the South, taking a novel mode of traveling. They have a large coach like an omnibus, in which they travel, and carry with them a tent sufficiently large to accommodate the entire company, and camp out much after the gipsy fashion though in better style. They arrived near Bradenburg a day or two ago, and pitched their tent near the toll-gate. Monday and Tuesday last, were spent in visiting the public buildings and seeing the sights in the metropolis. It is in the plan of the company to spend ten months in this trip, and they design to winter at some point on the gulf coast.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Some weeks ago, Mr. Slatter, of Sloatsburg, Rockland county, New York, killed a large rattlesnake, which he carefully skinned. Some days afterwards he accidentally cut his thumb with the same knife that he had used in the skinning, and his hand and arm began to swell, and in spite of medical aid he grew worse and died, his body, a short time before his death, being covered with livid spots. The virus of the snake has always been supposed to be confined to the fangs, and that supposition makes this case the more singular.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP BUILDING.—A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune learns from those who have made the estimate, that the new war steamer Pensacola, just launched at the Warrington Navy Yard, will cost about $100,000 less than any one of the other five vessels of her class and ordered at the same time, but which were built at the North. This appears, at first sight, a great difference, but when we take into consideration the advantage of ship building on the spot where the timber is grown, it is by no means improbable.

HORSES FOR THE SOUTH.—At the Cincinnati horse market, a few days ago, three hundred and eighty-three horses were sold. The aggregate sales amounted to $43,400. They were sold for the Southern market, including Kentucky and Tennessee.

S. T. WRISTON

KEEPS constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

PLAIN AND JAPANNED

TIN-WARE,

which will be sold *LOW*.

COUNTER SCALES, Enameled Stove and Stew Pans, Glue Pots, Waffle Irons, &c., for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

TOILET SETS, a superior article, for sale at

S. T. WRISTON'S.

CASH, Deed, Spice and Dressing BOXES for sale by

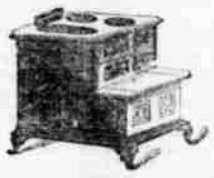
S. T. WRISTON.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

A. STONE & Co.'s Screw Top GLASS JARS for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, &c., the best article now in use, for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

COOKING STOVES.



A FULL ASSORTMENT of *COOKING* and other STOVES, will be constantly on hand, and sold as low as they can be afforded in this market, by

S. T. WRISTON.

Charlotte, June 14, 1859. 141f

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 19, 1859. 5tf

Atlntic 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 MERCANDISE,

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 resource for Indemnity and Protection to the assured 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, Levi T. Ogilesby, W. B. Grant, David S. Jones, Geo. W. Dill, Col. Thos. J. Blakeley, Luke Blackman, William S. Long, David W. Bell, A. B. Cooper, Samuel Leffers, Joel H. Davis, D. A. Borgett, E. Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A. Parrott, President, Levi T. Ogilesby, Vice-President, W. S. Long, Treasurer, E. A. Thompson, Attorney, A. B. Cooper, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. B. Grant, W. S. Long, David W. Bell.

March 15, 1859. 6m-115S

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 transients 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 nearer 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 cars and steamboat, 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 Ostler, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN F. JONES.

March 1, 1859. 51tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

J. H. HARDER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietor of this Hotel is still at his post ready to fulfil the duties of "mine host" to the traveling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that no comfortable quarters can be found with him as any where in this vicinity. Being situated nearly in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to his former house, and it has been greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a twenty 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 desire to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind," as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

☞ At any rate try the Charlotte Hotel.

J. B. KERR.

October 19, 1858. 32tf

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

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. F. 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 **$300 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 board will further say, 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 in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This 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. 91tf

TAXES.

THE Tax Lists for the year 1858 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.

E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

April 19, 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 to the citizens of those places. As to qualifications, promptness and ability to perform all contracts entered into, they refer to the following gentlemen:

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

Address the subscribers at Raleigh, N. C.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Sept. 14, 1858. 27tf

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 those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be scanty and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkles with gray, nature will lose 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 of the first is the celebrated Pianist, *Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD— New York, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming grey, but upon the application of your, "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Dryden's Gaylordyde."

Wells Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir.*—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the grey hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the grey hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening 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 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious 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 more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all constant and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow 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. JOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ 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 quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and 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 SLAER & CO.

Cash Paid for Hides,

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

Charlotte, April 6, 1859. 3tf

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

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 No. 1, Granite Row, where he has now on exhibition, just received from the North, one of the most extensive assortments of

STOVES

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

IRON WITCH AIR-TIGHT

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 construction, 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 he sells 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 KETTLES,

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 so long 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 head 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. 50tf

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 rigidly enforced against every one so offending.

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.

May 10, 1859. 9 3m

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, CIGAR TOBACCO, SNUFF, TOYS.

Musical Instruments,

FIRE WORKS, HOBBY HORSES,

Velocipedes, Willow Wagons,

Chairs, Work-Stands, & Bird Cages

of every variety.

J. D. PALMER.

November 3, 1858. 42tf

Also, he intends to manufacture CANDIES of all kinds, free from poisonous coloring unlike the New York Steam Refined Candy. Call and see.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

117 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2½ *per cent.* Commission. Refers to Gov. Swain and Morehead, 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, Gordon 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 "CHAMBERS 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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. R. M. CORE

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

Feb. 12, 1858. 1 tf

REMOVAL.

THE Confectionery and Family Grocery firm of MOODY & NISBET has removed to the stand opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they are receiving direct from New York large additions to their stock of

CONFECTIONERIES,

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.

Among their stock may be found everything usually kept in a store of this kind. A fine assortment of Cake Trimmings, Willow Ware, &c., always on hand.

They have in their employ an experienced BAKER, and are prepared to furnish Families or Parties with Cakes of all kinds at short notice.

MOODY & NISBET.

November 16, 1858.

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

MOODY & NISBET.

Nov. 16, 1858. 3m

P. SAURS,

Architect and Builder,

WILL furnish Designs, Plans and Details for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be paid to building Flouring Mills, Cotton Mills, &c. Office in 3d story of Alexander's Building, front room over Clothier Hall.

October 26, 1858. 39tf

NORTH-CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF THE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of persons of color for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual Principle, the assured participating in the profits of the Company. Information granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to $50, and may be given for one half the amount of the premium, bearing interest at 6 per cent. annually.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to persons of color to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of one or more years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 30 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnston, Wm. H. Jones, Wm. Holden, W. D. Cooke, J. G. Williams, R. S. Heated, Quentius Booker, F. J. Fowle, R. H. McKee, K. P. Battle, Charles E. Root, J. C. Fowle, Kirk's H. Battle.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
W. W. Holden, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
Williams H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Medical Examiner.

Executive Committee.—R. Booker, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root.

Medical Board of Consultation.—Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Kirk's B. Haywood, M. D.

For further information, the public is referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal 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. 10tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds will be executed promptly and expeditiously executed at the Office Weekly Office.

SUBPENAS for sale at this office