Sunday Reading.

From the American Messenger.

OFTEN REPROVED.

A wonderful revival was in progress in a western town. It was a town which had long been pre-eminent for its wickedness, and Satan had held almost undisputed sway. But there were a few Christians there and they had been praying, early and late that God would visit the place with a revival of religion. And God, as if to show what wonders his grace can accomplish in the conversion of the chief of sinners answered their prayers.

He visited by his Spirit many a hardened sinner, and men who had been stout in their rebellion against God—heavendefying sinners—were heard asking, 'What must we do to be saved?' Many precious souls were converted to God in that blessed revival season.

There was a young man in that community who was the subject of many prayers and much anxious solicitude. He was brought up in an eastern home, surrounded by all the holy influences of a Christian family. His father was a man of eminent piety; his mother, then in heaven, had early consecrated him to Christ. But he had broken away from the restraints of that home, and in a western town with companions like himself, had long since ceased to fear his father's God.

He still retained many noble traits of character, and there were Christians who loved him and longed for his conversion.—They expostulated with him—told him of his danger—urged him to fly to Christ. "I know," said he one day in answer to the pleadings of a Christian friend "I know it would please my father to hear of my conversion," and his eye moistened for a moment as the influences of his earlier years were again at work in his heart. But quickly, as if he had seen at a glance the change he must make in his life, and unwilling to make the sacrifice, he added, "I am not ready yet to give up the world."

No, he was "not ready." The blessed season of revival passed, and he remained out of Christ.

Some time after, he accepted a situation which compelled him to travel constantly in the cars. A Christian friend feeling that now more than ever he needed an interest in Christ, urged him to think seriously of the condition of his soul, as he was liable at any moment to be called into eternity.

"Oh," was the reply, "I never trouble myself about such things. I don't think there is any danger. I lie down at night and sleep as soundly on the cars as if on my bed.

In less than a week an awful railroad disaster which sent desolation and anguish to many happy homes in our land, numbered him among its victims. In a moment, in the twinking of an eye, while enjoying his sound sleep, he was summoned to meet his Judge.

Does not a voice from his crushed and mangled body, borne to his eastern home say, "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation!" A. F. R.

From the Child's Paper.

NOT GIVING UP.

I am afraid people leave off praying too soon. They get tired, and think God will not hear them; but he says, "Man ought always to pray, and not to faint." God likes to have us pray to him. He is never tired listening to us.

One day when Jesus the Son of God was on the earth, a poor woman went to him—She was a heathen. She did not belong to the Jews, who worshipped the true God.—Her little girl was very sick at home. A wicked spirit tormented her. Her mother knew that Jesus could make her child well; therefore in her trouble she went to him.—When she saw him, she cried out, "Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou Son of David. My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil." Jesus did not seem to mind her at first; but she still cried to him for mercy. The disciples did not like to have her following them with her cries, and asked the Lord Jesus to "send her away;" but Jesus did not, though at first he seemed backward to help her, for he told her, "I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel." Did that discourage her? No. She fell at his feet and worshipped him, saying, "Lord, help me!" A very little prayer; but it came from the heart, and God loves short prayers. Then he said, "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to dogs." Did not that discourage her, to seem to be called a dog? No; she only sweetly answered, "The dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs;" as much as to say, "Though a dog, may I not have a crumb? You may love the people of Israel but will you not pay a poor heathen?" Jesus had put her off to try her; and when he saw her perseverance, he said, "O, woman, great is thy faith: go thy way; the devil is gone out of thy daughter." And it was so. When she went home she found her little girl had been easy and quiet from the moment Jesus spoke.

Jesus praised the woman. Why? *Because she believed on him, though he seemed to neglect her.* Jesus wants us to trust him, so that we shall never be discouraged in praying to him for what we want. He has given proof of his love to us by dying on the cross for us. Are you in pain? Are you in sorrow? Go and tell Jesus.—Are you poor and needy? Go and tell Jesus. Are you a poor orphan, or is your mother sick? Go and tell Jesus. He is kind and merciful, and he will hear you pray to him.

ADVICE THROUGH THE KEY-HOLE.

There was once a young shoemaker who became so much interested in politics, that his shop was filled with loungers talking and discussing and disputing about one thing and another from morning till night, and he found it often necessary to work till midnight to make up for the hours lost in talk during the day.

One night after the shutters were closed and he was busy on his bench, a boy passing along put his mouth to the key-hole and mischievously piped out, "Shoemaker, shoemaker work by night, and run about by day." "Had a pistol been fired off at my ear," he said, 'I could not have been more startled. I dropped my work, saying to myself, 'True, true: but you shall never have that to say of me again.' I never forgot it. So to me it was the voice of God and it has been a word in season throughout my life. I learned from it not to leave till to morrow the work of to day, or to be idle when I ought to be working. From that time I turned over a new leaf.'

He did indeed—worked in working hours, left off idle talk and the society of loafers and became in the end a physician of eminence.

'Would'st thou know,' said a good man, whether thy name is written in the book of life? Then read what thou hast written in the book of conscience. If I write nothing in this book but the black lines of sin, I shall find nothing in God's book but the black lines of wrath; but if I write God's word in the book of conscience, I may be sure God hath written my name in the book of life."

Agricultural.

GROUND BONES.

We are daily asked "If ground bones is a good manure?" We answer, yes, and particularly if free from excess of water, which those who grind bones have a peculiar tact in adding to them. They will receive thirty per cent. of water without any apparent dampness, and thus the farmer pays the same price for the water as for the phosphate of lime contained in the bones.—Burnt bones, or bones heated to redness, are worth a little more than double per pound, than ground bones, and a farmer should recollect, when he buys a hundred weight of ground bones, even if honestly prepared, that he gets but thirty-seven pounds of dried phosphate; therefore is it cheaper for him to buy the calcined bones, when they can be procured, and still preferable to treat these calcined bones with half their weight of sulphuric acid, before use; by such means he can make two bushels answer the place of fifty; and instead of putting his capital out at compound interest, and paying the interest himself, under the delusion of having a very lasting manure, he had better manufacture super-phosphate in the way we have named, to the amount of the interest only on the value of the raw bones that would be required, and thus more certainly get a return of his capital. Super phosphate when well made, will show its effect in the soil for ten years, ground bones for forty, and this is the greatest fault, for the effect from fifty bushels of ground bones will not be as good for the first five years as from ten bushels of phosphate. We do not undervalue the fatty matter nor the gelatine in bones; but when the farmer buys ground bones he gets them after the bone boiler has separated the fatty matter, and the gelatine remaining is only worth one-eighth its weight of phosphate of lime. Super phosphate made from new bones is good, but that made from calcined bones is better; but the best of all, is calcined bones treated with sulphuric acid and then supplied with the necessary quantity of Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.—*Working Farmer.*

SAVING SEED CORN.

Good seed is as important to insure the farmer a crop, as good soil and thorough cultivation. Without the latter he cannot expect a large crop; and without the former he can expect to have none. The proper saving of good seed, therefore, is a matter of considerable importance, and at once becomes an object of attention and regard.

We believe it is a general practice for farmers, when they are husking, to save out the best and largest ears for seed. This will do very well, but the better plan is, and one by which the corn will be forwarded several days earlier, to save it in the field. Our plan has been for several years to go over the fields when the first ears begin to be glazed, and then gather those that look the most forward, and seem to be the best filled out. If they are not fully ripe, it will be just as good, by hanging the ears in a place where they will thoroughly dry; and many farmers have assured us of the superiority of the seed thus gathered. We would recommend this as the best method for farmers to save their seed corn.

It is also a good plan to save more than what is wanted for your own use in one year—for if the crop should fail to fully mature for seed, as it does some years—there would be a use for what you did not use the year before.—*Country Gentleman.*

FEED FOR HORSES.

The London Omnibus Company have recently made a report on the feeding of horses, which disclosed some interesting facts. It seems that the Company uses no less than [illegible] horses, 3,000 of this number have for food bruised oats and cut hay and straw, and the other 3,000 get whole oats and hay. The allowance accorded to the first was:—bruised oats, 16 lbs.; cut hay, 7½ lbs.; cut straw, 2½ lbs. The allowance accorded to the second, unbruised oats, 16 lbs.; uncut hay, 13 lbs. The bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw, amounted to 26 lbs., and the unbruised oats, &c., to 32 lbs. The horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay and straw, consumed 26 lbs. per day, and it appears that it could do the same work as well, and was kept in as good condition as the horse which received 32 lbs. a day. Here was a saving of 6 lbs. a day, on feeding of each horse, receiving bruised oats, cut hay, and cut straw. The advantage of bruised oats and cut hay, over unbruised oats and uncut hay, is estimated at 5 cents per day on each horse amounting to $300 per day, for the Company's 6,000 horses. It is by no means an unimportant result with which this experiment has supplied us. To the farmer, who expends a large sum in the support of horse power, there are two points this experiment clearly establishes, which in practice must be profitable; first, the saving of food to the amount of 6 lbs. a day; and secondly, no loss of horse power, arising from that saving.

SEEDING CORNFIELDS TO GRASS.

A correspondent gives his "experience in seeding one season," to the following purpose: He planted eight acres of corn on land manured the fall previous, thirty loads to the acre—hills four feet apart, culture, level—hoed the last time the second week in July, and sowed on a peck to the acre of grass seed, husked early on the hill, and then turned the cows in. The green feed and stalks lasted until November, greatly increasing the quantity of milk and the flesh of the cow. The next spring he cut the standing stalks close to the ground in one day, with a corn cutter. This piece yielded the largest crops, and continued to produce well the longest of any he ever seeded, out of a hundred acres stocked down with oats and wheat in the spring. The locality should have been given, as well as the number of cows kept upon the field. The facts stated confirm what we have repeatedly urged—that "land in good heart" was much the most profitable for seeding to grass—and that it is folly to expect good meadows from fields "run" with grain as long as they will bear it before seeding.

RINGING THE GRAPE VINE.

This process we find is obtaining not a little note among grape growers. A year ago, a Massachusetts horticulturist detailed to us some interesting experiments and their results. By this process, it is claimed, the size and quality of the fruit may be increased, and the period of its maturity extended. We find in an exchange the following description of the process. A narrow ring of bark is taken from the bearing stem near its junction with the main stock. It must be as deep as the liber, i. e., penetrating the two barks. The effect is to check the formation of leaf, and to accelerate the growth and ripening of the grapes by at least a fortnight. Specimens from vines treated in this manner have been shown at the exhibition in Paris. The fruit was larger than that of the unringed branches of the same vine. This is an interesting experiment, and may be tried in an extent sufficient to gain a practical test without injuring the plant. The same thing has been tried with peach trees with similar results.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.

The editor of the *American Cotton Planter* says: Having practiced grafting grapes for the last ten years, I never found any difficulty in this operation; in fact they graft as easy as any other fruit. Instead of propagating grape vines, as is usually done, by a single eye or a cutting, I always found it a more sure way to graft them to a piece of root, and if it be a rare kind, of a long-jointed growth, as American grapes generally are, one bud was sufficient. I hardly ever lost more than five per cent. I never used any grafting wax, but planted the grafts in the ground immediately, and covered consequently the united piece with earth. This is undoubtedly a much safer plan than relying on single buds as cuttings. When grafting on stumps, taking two or three buds on the graft, I have sometimes had grapes the first season, but always a fair crop the second summer.

OPPOSITION NOMINATIONS IN LOUISIANA.—We note with pleasure, says the Richmond *Whig*, the gratifying and significant fact, that our intrepid Opposition friends in Louisiana have just held a State Convention, and nominated candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and all the other State offices, to be voted for at the approaching election in November. Arkansas is now the only Southern State (except South Carolina) where regular and bold and formidable Opposition organization does not exist; and even in that benighted Locofoco locality, we hope soon to see our Opposition friends proudly raise their heads and give earnest battle to the Democratic party. In Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Texas, the Opposition have recently made a gallant and intrepid fight, and are resolved to continue the fight, no matter what may be the odds against them. In Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri and Louisiana, our Opposition friends are in the field, and in some of these States, with flattering prospects of carrying the day. Success to them all!

TOMATO HONEY.—A. J. Gunnell, Rock Island county, Illinois, sends the following recipe, which he says is a very good substitute for honey: Take sound, ripe tomatoes in slices, and press the juice through a cloth. To each pint of the liquid add one pint of sugar, and boil the whole until of the consistence of honey, removing the scum as it rises. It may be flavored with lemon or other extract, to suit the taste. The writer has tasted a very fine preparation of this kind, made from the European winter cherry or ground tomato (*physalis alkekengi*) which was an excellent syrup for hasty pudding, &c.

KILLED BY A BROOMSTICK.—The broomstick in the hands of and enraged wife, is a standing jest, but there are exceptions.—On the 11th instant, James Shaw, a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was struck by his wife with a broomstick, and staggering into the yard, fell dead. The murderess was arrested.

S. T. WRISTON

KEPS 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 Sauce 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, Dead, Spice and Dressing BOXES for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

A STONE & Cole 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. 140

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. 30f

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 remove 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 hoped, in the organization of this Company, to make a safe provision for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in cases of Loss. An honorable and liberal course of dealing, and a thorough fulfilment 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. Ogilvsby, W. S. Grant, David S. Jones, Geo. W. Dill, Col. Thos. J. Blakeley, Luke Blackmon, William S. Long, Dave W. Lewis, A. B. Chapin, Samuel Leffler, Joel H. Davis, D. A. Hedgeth, E. Mellett.

OFFICERS.

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

March 15, 1859. 8m—158

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

BROAD STREET NEWBERN, N. C.,

JOHN P. JONES, Proprietor.

THE Undersigned respectfully announces to the travelling public, that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers 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 town and foreign markets can afford.

The Washington Hotel has large rooms, is nearest the depot, the court house, and the business of any other in the city.

An Omnibus will always be at the depot and landings on the arrival of the cars and 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 experienced Ostler, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN P. JONES.

March 1, 1859. 57tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

BY

DR. BRUCE & BURKE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Hotel are still at his old stand ready to receive all the duties of "entertainer" 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 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 of this place 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 two story VERANDA 200 feet in length by 12 feet in width, ornamentally adorned 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 exertions cannot be spared and expense, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "refreshed" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly supplied with grain and provender, attended by careful and accommodating ostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new arrangements made to his house to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind," as strong inducements as can be found in any other house in the state, or perhaps a little more so.

☞ Always can be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

J. B. KERR

October 19, 1858. 20tf

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. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department.

Course of Studies:

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a student for entry into Colleges.

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 reduction of charges to those who have 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 as 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. 9tf

TAXES.

THE Tax Lists for the year 1858 are now in my hands for collection. 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 Houses. They have erected works in Charleston and Raleigh, N. C., which have given entire satisfaction to the citizens of those places. As to qualifications, promptness and ability to perform contracts entered into, they refer to the following gentlemen:

Jas. H. Lawton, Pres. Char. Gas Works, Char. N. C.
Wm. J. Houston, Pres. Chat. & S. C. R. R. " "
Dr. J. D. Hugg, Pres. R. Gas Ass. Raleigh, "
Col. G. H. Young, Wilmington, Mass.
A. G. Moore, Pres. Gas Works, Little Falls, N. Y.
F. T. Story, South Gas Works, Watertown, N. Y.
W. S. Sizer & Co., 221 Pearl St., New York.

Address the undersigned 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. Beauty, although the rich may obtain it at a cost, is in the gift of all. If the hair is dry, it lacks the moisture of youth, if it be harsh and wiry, or worse still, if speckled with grey, nature will use more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used ten 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 resumed its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very economical invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

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

"Depot of Gayloodyes."

Worth Newspaper office, 52 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 commenced to use 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 beard and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown darker; and I feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff 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 grey. I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Restoratives to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. 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. B. 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 pint, the medium holds one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, which is for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 45 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 S. ARE & CO.

Cash Paid for Hides,

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

Charlotte, April 8, 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 moved 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

FRESH WATER 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, commanes 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 his debt for 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 BEDSTEADS,

HAT RACKS, CRADLES, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail cheaper than has ever been offered in this Vicinity.

I would return my thanks to my friends and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon me, and they may rest assured, that I shall endeavor, by close attention to business together with a determination to please, to try and merit a continuance of the same.

HIS MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS."

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

N. B.—I will tell you why I head my advertisement "WAIT FOR THE WAGGON,"—it is because we 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 10, 1857. 30

☞ Notice. ☜

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

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON

May 19, 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, CIGARS TOBACCO, SNUFF, TOYS.

Musical Instruments,

FIRE WORKS, HOBBY HORSES,

Velocipedes, Willow Wagons,

Chairs, Work-Stands, & Bird Cages

of every variety.

J. D. PALMER.

November 9, 1858. 6tf

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,

147 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandise for 2½ per cent. Commission. Refers to Geo. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Osborne, C. P. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs., and Rev. C. F. Deems, Rev. Dr. W. A. Graham, and others. *Dealer* in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A pamphlet of all the different makers, times and prices *sent free.* Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "*Hickory Nut Gap,*" N. C. (21,) and the "CHEMICAL PHYSICIAN; or, INDEX 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 health-giving 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 Renovated 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 Saddlery and Harness made at the shortest notice.

☞ REPAIRING promptly executed.

Jan. 19, 1858. 27tf

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. R. M. COBB

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.

Feb. 12, 1858. 1y

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

THE Confectionery and Fancy Grocery firm of MOODY & NISBET has now 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 every article usually kept in a store of this kind. A good assortment of Cake Trimmings, Willow Ware, &c., always on hand.

They have in their employ an experienced baker in KEB, 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 Lancaster, where Mr. Moody will superintend the business, and hopes to receive a share of the public patronage in that section.

MOODY & NISBET.

Nov. 16, 1858.

P. SAUBS,

Architect and Builder,

WILL furnish Designs, Plans and Specifications for Public Buildings, Private Dwellings and Villas. Particular attention will be given to building Flouring Mills, Cotton Mills, &c. Office in the study of Alexander's Building, over Clerk's Hall.

October 26, 1858 23tf

NORTH-CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE, 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 entire profits belonging to the people of the Company. The policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to $100, may be given for one half the amount of premium, bearing interest at eight 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 insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 60 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. H. Jones, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, J. G. Williams, R. H. Battle, Quentin Rucker, J. F. Poole, W. H. McKee, K. P. Battle, Charles E. Kirk, F. Fowle, Rich'd B. Haywood.

OFFICERS.

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

Executive Committee.—M. Battle, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root.

Medical Board of Consultation.—Charles Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Rich'd B. Haywood, M. D.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and blanks of proposals, 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. 20

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds will be executed promptly and neatly at the Western Democrat Office.

SUBPENAS for sale at this office.