TO MY WIFE.

When on thy bosom I recline, Envantured still to call thee mine To call thes mine for life, I glory in the sacred ties, Which modern was and fools despise Of husband and of wife.

One mutual flame inspires our bliss : The tender look, the melting kiss, Even years have not destroyed; Some sweet geneation, ever new, Springs up, and proves the maxim true, That love can ne'er be cloyed.

Have I a wish ?-'tis all for thee, Hast thou a wish ?-'tis all for me, So soft our moments move, That angels look with ardent gaze, Well pleased to see our happy days, And bid us live and love.

If cares arise-and cares will come-Thy bosom is my softest home, I'll luif me there to rest : And is there aught disturbs my fair 1 I'll bid her sigh out every care, And luse it in my breast.

Have I a wish ?-'tis all her own ; All her's and mine are rolled in one; Our hearts are so entwined. That, like the ivy round the tree, Bound up in closest amity, 'Tis death to be disjoined.

From Blackwood's Magazine. A WOMAN'S PERVERSITY.

The following beautiful story has been published in different forms, but in none so good as the original :---

Sir Hu o had reached his fiftieth year unmo lested by passion, save an ardent one for a flowing goblet. Instead of love passages, his delight wain tournaments, whence he always returned victorions. At length he was flung from the saddle . his indifference by the beardless tilter love! He saw Angelica-the fairest maken of the landforget his grey hairs, and, unmindful of the in congruity of a union between May and December led her to the nuptial altar. Fortunately, Angel ion was as modest as she was fair, and her firm vietne reculsed the numerous butter files that swarm ed round the opening flowers of her beauty. Sin Hugo knew the tried virtue of his consort, and therefore she was to him dear and precious a the spple of his eye.

One morning he rode to pay a visit to a neighboring baron in arms, his honest squire Conrade trotting after him. Scarcely had he proceeded ball way when the knight suddenly stopped, and cried-

"Come here, Conrade; a most tormenting the has just occurred to me. This is the v-ry day that Father Nicholas com-s to the castle to say must for my dear wife and myself, and I am not inclin ed to have him in my shale during my absence so gallop back, and desire your lady, in my nam not to admit the priest."

Conrade paused and shock his head as if doubt, and replied. "Excuse me, my noble sir : but perhaps the lady Angenica, if left to her own disretion, will do what you wish " "A our con your perhaps!" exclaimed the knight

-"I make all sure by giving the order." "Do you think so?" realied the squire ; "now I. liesty, believe ernet 1 THEY MADE

Conrade not to ride the nesty mischievous to such a mad trick would never Lave entered my head."

we mute astonishment the knight hurried to seek an explanation from the squire, who had lipped away when Angelica began her complaint. What message did you bring your lady?" denanded he. Conrade now confessed the truth.

"Were these the orders I gave you, you scounrel?" said the enraged Sir Hugo.

"Certainly not," replied the squire; "but you will own that I have made my point good. You nay now see how it would have been had I givet our order about the young priest. My hoblady is a model for bersex, and almost an angel, but till she is a daughter of Eve, who meant to have queathed to all her lineal female descendant er own spirit of perverseness. And we hav aly to remember the Lady Angelica's pleasan ide upon Sultan, to be convinced that it had lost some of its vigor in the descent."

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The disease among cattle called "inurain," "soringue" or "black tongue," and which has presiled more or less throughout the Southern States. ins made its appearance in this town. We have card of several milch cows having it. Various emedies are recommended as cures. It is said nat spirits turgentine has proved off-clush in leorgia. - The Darlington (S. C.) Fisg advises

he following: "Take one table-spoon'ul of wagon tar, one o alt, one of soft soar, a tea-spoonful of copperas, iece of assafatida about the size of a peach see out on a bridle bit wrapped two or three times and with a thick cotton cloth with the compoition in it, tied well at each end to keep it on the it, and renew twice every other day.

Whether or not the disease is infectious has not et been established. The use of beef, milk a id utter has been discontinued in many places. Wi to not believe that the disease affects either enough poison those who use these articles. The Saannah Republican rays a man who was washing at the mouths of some cattle, got some of the sava in a cut place on his hand, which acted like sison, and his recovery is considered doubtful The same paper also sta es that the buzzards are ing in consequence of eating the carcusses o attle which die of the disease.

A gentleman who had 12 or 15 cases of the disase cured them all by the following remedy : Us strong solution of copperas water, alum and saltetre, by washing out the mouth twice a day, and ench with salt and water, rubbing powdered lum in the month. Five or six applications proluc d a cure. The same gentleman says: "After he cattle pass the f under stage, with which they are first taken, you can't tell whether they have he disease or not, unless you examine the month They fall away daily, as they can't eat anything The tongue and gums become dreadfully swolien and turn black. When they get in this situation he best tian would be to knock them in the head, ig a hole and bury them."

We would not use the milk from a cow if w knew she was diseased in the manner stated, bu we think we have done so without knowing it a the time.

We have heard it said that a physician who dis sected a cow some years ago which died with -imilar disease, but his life by having his hance immersed in the blood and fl.sh.-Charlotte Dem-

SECRET OF HORSE TAMING. The "Tribune" publishes an elaborat, and relible. able account of Mr. Rarey's mode of Treatinand Curing Vicious Horses. After stating the he law of kindness is the controlling principil and that the horse is governed by instinct which elmits of a successful appeal to his intelligence

PRACTICE OF THE HORSE TAMER.

In subjugating the horse, we must make a pow rful appeal to his intelligence; this can only I one by a physical operation. It is an undisput eq fact that the battles of all animals (excer uch as are gaunished with horns) are fought h eizing each other by the threat A dog that he een thus held by his antagonist for a few min ites, on being released, is often so therough owed that no human artifice can induce him : again resume the unequal contest. This is th principle upon which horse-taming is founded.

it is said :

Choking a horse is the first process in tamin and is but the beginning of his education. I ts operation a horse becomes docile, and will her after receive any instruction which he can nede to understand. Teaching the animal to h iown at our hidding, tends to keep him perma

lently cured, as it is a perpetual reminder of h ubdued condition. It requires a good deal of practice to tame torse successfully; also a nice judgment to know when he is choked sufficiently, as there is a bar cossibility that he may get more than would t good for him. We advise persons not perfect

amiliar with a horse to resort rather to the strat ing and throwing down process (unless he very vicious) described below; this, in ord-har uses, will prove successful. It is the fault nost people who have owned a horse to imagin hat they are expert in his management ; while in the contrary, many professional horsemen at he very worst parties to attempt his subjugation Unless a man have a go d disposition he need no attempt horse-taming.

Retire with the animal to be operated uno nto a close stable, with plenty of litter upon it foor (tanbark or sawdust is preferable). In the firs place fasten up the left fore leg with the art drep, in such a manner that it will be permanent v secured. Then take a broad strap and buckland pass it around the neck just back of the inhone. Draw the strap as tight as possible, ight as to almost arrest the horse's breathing .-The strap must not be buckled, but held in this osition to prevent slipping ba k. The anima will struggle for a few minutes, when he will be ome perfectly quiet, overpowered by a sense o ufforation; the voins in his head will swell ; hi yes lose their fire; his knees totter and becom weak; a slight vertigo will ensue, and growin gradually exhausted, by backing him around th table, he will come down on his knees, in whic solition it is an easy matter to push him on bi ide, when his throat should be released. Not at and rup him for ab an twenty minutes, when most instances he will be subdued. It is only extrem - cases necessary to repeat the operatif choking. The next lesson is to teach him i ie down, which is described below in the account the second method of taming. No horse ca ffectually resist the perible eff of being chok

ANOTHER METHOD.

Backle or draw a strap tight a ound the nee's ift a fore leg and faster around it the opposit and of the strap, the shorter the botter. In th than the horse is made the instrument by which metore these instructions are peculiarly valua-

.... TO HALTER, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE A COLT In breaking a c-lt, we should first endeavor t nake him conscious of what is required of him 'ettering him , with a halter for the first time dacing the saddle upon his back, fastening th irths, are matters of paramount importance, de aanding the greatest degree of patience, perse erance, and intuitive knowledge of his idiosynracies. Before putting a halter upon a colt, he oust be rendered familiar with it by caressing im and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a portion of it ove is head, occasionally giving it a slight pull, and a few minutes he will be accustomed to these berties, and then the halter may be fasten or roperly. To teach him to lead is another diffi ulty. Stand a little one side, rub his nose and rehead, take hold of the strap and pull gently nd at the same time touch him very lightly will he end of a long whip across his hind legshis will make him start and advance a few steps topeat the operation several times, and he will on learn to follow you by simply pulling the alter.

the process of saddling and bridling is similar he mouth of the colt should be frequently andled, after which introduce a plain sn: file beween his teeth and hold it there with one hand ad caress him with the other. After a tune h vill allow the bridle to be placed upon him. The ddle can now be brought in and rubbed agains is nese, his neck and his legs; next hang the stirrup (a) across his back, any gradidatty institute th ddle into its place. The girth should not be stened until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the sad lie. The first time the girth i uckled it should be done so lossely as not to atact his attention ; subsequently it can be tightred without inspiring him with fear, which in stened immediately it would most certainly do a this manner the wildest colt can be effectually biugat-d by such imperceptible degrees that h ives tacit obedience before he is aware of his alered condition.

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT. Farmers often put a bitting harness on a colu a first thing they do with him, buckling up the sitting as tight as they can draw it, to make him stry his head high, and then turn him out in a t to run a half day at a time. This is one of he worst punishments that they could inflict on colt, and very injurious to a young horse that e been used to running in pasture with his head. lown.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit efore you put on the bitting harness, and when ou first bit him you should only rein his bend p to t'est point where he naturally holds it, let hat be high or low; he will soon learn that he unnot lower his head, and that raising it a little vill loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give im the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit. nd then you can draw the bitting a little tight r every time you putit on, and he will still rais is head to loosen it. By this means you will radually get his head and neck in the position, on wish him to carry it, and give him a gracefu arriage, without hurting him, making him anry, or causing his mouth to yet sore.

If you pat the bitting on very tight the first time e cannot raise his head er ough to loosen it, out wil ear on it all the time, and paw, sweat: and throw imself. Many horses have been killed by fallog backward with the bitting on; their heads eing drawn up, strike the ground with the whole weight of the body. Horses that have their

ten hear the expression, even from horse jockeys tenseives, "L'oon't care wunt he does a losen't kick." Now, a kicking horse can l broken from kicking in harness, and effectuall, broken, too, though it will require some time to manage him safely ; but perseverance and patience this rule will do it effectually. When you g o harness a horse that you know nothing about f you want to find out whether he is a kickin torse or not, you can ascertain that fact by strok ng him in the flank where the bair lies u. ward, which you can discover easily on an norse; just stroke him down with the ends of your fingers, and if he does not switch his tail and shake his head, and lay back his ears, ou ome of these, you need not fear his kicking; if he loes any or all of these, set him down for a kick-

ng horse, and watch him closely. When you harness a kicking horse, have a straj about three feet long, with a buckle on one end nee around his leg just above the hoof; lift up nis foot touching his boay; put the strap around the arm of his leg, and buckle it; then you can o behind him, and pull back on the traces; you just not fear his kicking while his foot is up, fo t is impossible for him to do it. Practice him n this way awhile, and he will soon learn to wall in three legs. You should not hitch him up unti ou have practiced him with his leg up two o breatimes, pulling on the traces, and walking imalong. After you have practiced him a few times n this way, take up his foot as directed; hitch him to omething, and cause him to pull it a short distance hon take him out; caress him every time you work with him.

You will and it more convenient to fasten up s left fore foot, because this is the side you are After you have had him hitched up once or wice, you should get a long strap ; put it around is foot as b-fore directed (above the boof and beow the pastern-joint); put it through a ring m our harness; take hold of it in your hand; hitch him up gently, and if he makes a motion to kick you can pull up his foot and prevent it. You should use this strap until you have him broken from kicking, which will not take long. You hould hitch a kicking horse by himself ; you can manage him better in this way than to hitch him by the side of another horse.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM SCARING. It is an established rule in philosophy, that there not an effect wi hout a cause, and if so, there must be some cause for the scaring of a horse -The horse scares either from imagination or from pain. Now, it is a law of his nature, that if you will convince him that any object will not hurt him, there is no danger of his scaring at it, no matter how frightful it may te in appearance .-To exemplify this, take a horse that is very easily ared at an umbrella; take that horse into a tigh--table where you can have his attention, take him by the bridle, and hold the umbrella in your hand; when he first looks at it, he will be afraid of it and if he could he would soon be out of its reach at hold it in your hand. let him look at it and eel it with his nose a few minutes and then you an open and shut it as you plea e, occasional! letting him feel it with his nose, and soon he wil are nothing about it.

In the same manner you can break any horse rom scaring at things that may look frightful to im, logs, stumps by the rog bid , or anything that to may wish to carry on him. If you wish to nake a trial of this theory, just take a horse inte he stable, and let him examine the frightful obct a few minutes after his mode of examining chines, and you will be perfectly satisfied. We have tried horses that would not suffer you to take

TTHE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDI-CINE and popular knowledge, organized for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spu-ious nostrums, and supplying families with reliable Domestic Remedies, have sold to Messre, J. & C. J OWLES, of Elkville, N. C., an assortment of their aluable compounds, viz: RUWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE for the cure

A gue, etc.; Syrup of Blackberry Root, for the cure

- Diarrhœa, etc.; The University Remedy for Lung Complaints, etc. Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, " Costive Bowels, (Pills)
 - Sore Eyes, " Ear ache and Deafness, . 66 " Tooth ache,
 - " Fever and Ague, (in form o Pills:)

" Cholera,

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these Reme ies depend upon their merits for popularity. The re to be had of the Messrs. COWLES, at Elkville, and f their Agents, as follows :

A. C. McIntosh, Taylorsville; Dr. John Fink, Con ord : James M. Allen, Milton; Alexander McAlpin, Yan eyville; W C Walker, Persimmon Creck; T. T. Good ng, Newberr; James N. Smith, Fayetteville; Wi am M Farabee, Shady Grove: David H. Idol, Al ott's Creek : Transou & Bro., Plafftown ; A. T. Zeve , Salen ; F. S. Marshall, Halifax ; W. Levi Love Vaynesville; R. Barrus & Son, Polloksville; H. 1 lelper, Davidson College: W. H. Lippitt, Wilmington r. A. O. Bradley, Wilmington; Henry Culpepper Elizabeth City; Satterfield & Williams, Roxbo Samuel Young, Asheborough; David Merrill, L. Grange; R. S. Long, Rockingham; R. D Mozely (, Clinton; W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove; Jusia owles, Jr., Jonesville : J. & A. C. Cowles, Hampton ille; Lucas & G. J. Moore, Goldsborough.

mar 10-lyr\$ei MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATI acctures in this justitution will commence the secon Monday in November, upon the following branches : J. E. HOLBROOK, M 1 Anatomy, surgery, J. J. CHISOLM, M. D. Theory and Practice of P. C. GAILLARD, M. I Medicine. Physiology, JAS. MOULTRIE, M. D. Materia Medica H. R. FROST, M. D. T. G. PRIOLEAU, M. I Obstettics. Chemistry, C. U. SHEPARD, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, F. T. MILES. M. D. Clinical Lectures are delivered twice a week at th Marine Hospital and the Roper Hospital, by the Phy

icinos and Surgeon of those Institutions. The Anatomical Pooms will be opened in Octobe nd dissections conducted daily by the Demonstrato In the Anatomical Museum valuable additions hav een made in models of a very large size, illustrativ of the more minute and delicate structures of the human odr.

A valuable and interesting collection in wax the various parts of the system, in a healthy and dieased state has been added. HENRY R. FROST. Dean. jy 7-whw

\$300 "-I WILL GIVE THE ABOV! y t the su scriber or lodged in jail so that I can g eta again, two negro boys, named WARREN an ALVIN, who ranaway from me near Jacksonsvill-Onslow county. The first above named, Warren, is very likely boy; he is of light complexion, bow leggeabout thirty years old and five feet sight or nine inclu high, and has a small piece broken off one of his fro eth, and is jack at a I trades. He was bought lomon Davis, a negro trader of Richmond. Th boy says that he was reared on the Rappahanno thove Fredericksburg, Va., and is probably wendihis way thither; may possibly endeavor to obtain fr papers as he is extremely sensible for a negro. [7]

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, it e and without a five bead of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, say he circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt DROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTO. RATIVE .- We call the attention of all, old and oung, to this wonderful preparation. which turns back o its original color, gray hair-covers the head of the ald with a luxuriant growth-removes the dandrug tching, and all cutaneous eruptions-causes a con inual flow of the patural fluids ; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the bair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its intural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, r diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young all ot, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching url, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongas

thousands. The Agent for Prof, Wood's Hair Restorative in New faven, received the following letter in regard to the lestorative a few weeks since :

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 23, 1856 Mr. LEAVESWORTH-Sir : I have been troubled with andruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my air began to come out; scurf and hair together. I my n a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restora. we" as a cure. I called at your store on the lat. pril last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and found o my astisfaction it was the thing; it temoved the curf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or bree inches in length where it was all off 1 has reat faith in it I wish you to send me two botto aore by Mr. Pret, the bearer of this. I don't know as ny of the kind is used in this place, you may have

market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect, RUFUS PRATT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1855. Prof. Woon-Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative roving itself beneficial to me. The front, and she that

ack part of my head almost lost its covering-in fast ALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your lestorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded ith a promising crop of young hair, and the front is is receiving its benefits I have tried other prepara. ions without any benefit whatever. I think from my wn personal recommendation, I can induce many

thers to try it. Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine Street

VINCENNES, In., June 22, 1853

Prof. O. J. Woop : As you are about to manufacture nd vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I vill state, for whomsover it may concern, that I have sed it and known others to use it-that, I have, for ser. cal years, been in the habit of using other Hair I estatives, and that I find yours varily superior to any ther I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandroff. ad with one month's proper use will restore any perin's hair to the original youthful color and texture, iving 't a healthy, soft and glossy appearance ; and all ais, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the ress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recomrends its use to every one desirous of having a face olor and texture to hair. Respectfully yours WILSON KING.

0. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, X. (in the great N. V., Wive Railing' Establishment.) nd II4 Market Street, St. Lous, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggist-. ma 19-3m

SPLENDID PROPOSAL! mportant Discovery! Popular Prejudice Conciliated ! Imposition Exposed!

Ac, &c. &c. FITHER CHEMICALS, SCIENCE, NOR GEN eral experience, have ever, nor will they ever monize the conflicting the ries and practice of adjeal men. Fr m the highest genius to the mer. t tyro, coriance is the talk -"ever learning but nev. being able to come to the knowledge of the truth 'ne says. "Wash and be healed." Another says, "ast alomel;" another says, "use the infinitesimals for verything, internal or external complaints" "Us ots whit herbs," says the Botonic. " Use the the ner--failing, anti-dying, live-for, even, infalliable cure all, or every manifestation of diservie, in every variety of imperament and constitution," says the genuige One Doctor tells his patients they have "a liver conisint." and he pitches it to them. Another tells his hey "have the consumption," and he works on ovm awhile. The world cannot revolve on ite sis aless it goes by their set theory ; yet people die ; yes, remature death in this country is the rule not the sception. Little children die at a frightful rate a ar over doctored country. The Almighty's positive lotment of "three score and ten years," (arendess xcepted) seldom, Oh ! how seldom, attained in our heved land of Schools, and Churches, and Doctors. Prof. has De Grath, of 39 South Eighth street, Philade'phia, as introduced a new and wonderful remedy for only a -rtain class of complaints, which he has expressly ar ared to all does not cure everything. Hundreis ave had the benefit of this grent curative, right ben our own Philadelphis ; and they have so reported and the very best men and women of the land, have nd do vindicate its claims, till thousands are now lessed with a knowle ge of its benign power. Met ave gone out of their way to do the great form tell a suffering neighbor how they had been, and how he neighbor could be healed.

Take the solvice of your faithful servant for once in your life; let things take their course; and give no order upon so delicate a point."

"A #, for your delinacy," cried Sir Hugo, an grily; "shat shourd fancies have you got into your beed to day? Do you think an hour's ride a task to very tediou ?"

"Oh ! if it comes to that, sir," rejoined Conrade. "I have no more to sav."

"He put spurs to his horse, and rode back to the

Angelica saw him ga'loping up, and cried i terror from the window, "what has brought you back in such hasta? Has any accident happened to my Lord ?"

"None whatever, gracious lady," answered Conrade : -but the noble knight was apprehensive that some accident might happen you, if by any chancy you took a fancy to ride Sultan."

I ride-ride the large greyhound !" exclaimed Angelica in utter astonishment. "I beli-ve you are drunk or mad. It is impossible that you: master can have sent us so ridiculous a message."

"Aye, but he did though." pursued the squire "and my noble master said at the same time that he knew Sultan would bite terribly, not being accustomid to be made a peny of ; and he therefore begs that you will not attempt to divert yourselt in that way."

Having said this, he again mounted his horse and griloped off to rejoin his master.

"Am I awake, or do I dream ?" ejaculated Angolien. "The folly of Sir Huge is so strange, that am almost tempted to believe it is a wild dream What does he mean? Is it not enough that I have hitherts tried to read his every will and wish. and, when known, obeyed them implicitly; and do I deserve that he should stretch his power so far, and play the capricious, haughty tyrant ?--Now, I see that to be too submissive, too softly pliant, is not the way to treat him ; the worm that crawls in the dust is trampled upon. But no, Sir 1y. Knight, it is not gone quite so far with us yet; in spite of you, I will ride Sultan ; and you may thank yourself, as but for your message, such a thought would never have entered my head."

Her soliloguy was here interrupted by the entrance of a servant, who inf rmed her that Father Nicholas had arrived, and was in the ante-cham-

"I cannot receive his visit to-day." said the conas my excuse to the reverend father, and beg of him to return to-morrow."

"With all due respect to Father Nicholas," continued she, when lett to herself, "he shall not speil my pleasant ride. Now if my pony were but here. He must have an easy gait, and his teeth I do not frar ; he + es quiet as a lamb. Oh ! how shall I delight in this two-fold pleasere of showing the surly old fellow that I care neither for him nor his orders, and of trying a pastime that is at least a notel one."

Through every corner of the house resounded now her cry of "Sultan." "Here, boy, Sultan, Sultan [7

The immense but doclie animal strang from a bone trop which he was feasting, and was at her side in an instant. Caressing him till the got him into a room, the door of which she shut.

"Now, friend Sultan." cried his fair mistress, a no growi, no bite, and all is safe." With her encw-white hand she continued stroking and patting his huge back for some min des, and then, in the hope that, if only through gratitude, he would comply with her fancy, the moutted her new steed. He showed his treth a little, in some doubt. what that meant, but she soothed him again into a good humer and patient endurance of the novel burden ; but he thought this quite enrugh, and did not stir from the onespot. Angelica was naturally not much pleased with being thus stationry; she therefore gently gooded him with her leg, but no trot would Sultan condescend-he remained metionless as tetore, while semathing very like e growl escaped from his in mense and fentinspiring jaws. Out of patience, she now ex-

and drive hir heel into his side. He now grow'ed sudibly, but stirred not an inch ; she repealed

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express, DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.

PLEASANT HILL, N. C., Aug. 3. DEAR EXPRESS: I have to announce another and occurrence, which happened at Piensant Greve, in this county, on vesterday, the 2nd just Littlebury S. Parker went to the store of Wm M. Crocker, Eq, a respectable merchant in this county, and endeavored to murder him without any provocation, and in cold blood. As Parker approached the store, Mr. Crocker, in his usual manner, went out to meet him, when Parker fired the contents of a horseman's pisted at him, which

fortunately did not take effect. Parker instantia drew another ristol, and fired again, which sho took .ffeet, seriously wounding Mr. Crocker. After Mr. Crocker had fallen, Parker approached near him for the purpose of shooting him a third time, and thus perfect his diabolical design in

murdering his best friend ; but as he came near over him, Mr. Crocker seized his hand and pulled him down, and thus saved himself from instantly being murdered.

I have not learned the full extent of Mr. Crocker's injuries, as modical aid had not arrived when my informant left the scene of action. As soon as set further information I will write you again.

There is no cause assigned for this rash act .-Mr Crocker has been a drm and constant friend of Parker's for a long series of years, aiding him when others would not. Mr. Crocker is a man of wealth, accumulated by his own exertions, of urbane and sociable bearing, kind to the p or, and through a loop attached to the su cingle; after aniversally respected in his county. He has acted for a good number of years as magistrate in this pads-these can be put on in the first place it county, and has frequently been elected a member of the Special Court of Northampton county .--

Yours.

BONHOMMIE.

THE IRON TRADE OF THE WORLD. The annual r roduction of crude tron through-

200,000. Russia 200,000, Sweden 150,000, the lesser to raise his foot, which should be immediately sort of Sir Huge, for my lord is ab-ent. Give this German States 100,000, the United States 750,000, pulled from under hun This is the critical moand other countries 300,000.

It is thus seen that one-half of the iron of the gles he will lie down. world issues from the forges of Great Britain, and that the amount produced in the United Statesalthough large, as compared with others o untries his side. Prevent him from attempting to rise -is small when contrasted with that of Great by pulling his head toward his shoulder. A Britain. Is this likely to continue? Those why soun as he is done struggling caress his face and are best informed upon this subject, are of the neck; who, handle every part of his body, and opinion that the most favorable locations are at pre- render you self as familiar as possible. After he sent fully occupied, and that if the iron trade of has lain quirly for twenty minutes let him rise. Great Britain is destined to a further increase, it and immediately repeat the operation, r. m. virg must be by bringing into use the iron deposits of Ire- the straps as soon as he is down; and if his head hand, which have nither to been, for the most part, entirely neglected.

posits are on so gigantic a scale and are so un- and abject as a well-trained dog, and you need iversally diffused, that a production, such as not be afraid to indulge in any liberties with him that at present enjoyed by England, would A young horse is subdated in ich quicker than an scarcely make an impression upon them.

Bult. American

A HAUNTED HOUSE IN NEW YORK -In one the most fashiorable and central localities of the city, at the c ruer of two pleasant streets, stands a house of elegant exterior, which has been unoccupied for years; many times has it far iliar with. been taken by parties either ignorant of its mysterious character, or determined not to head the

punishment is inflicted. When he attempts to put his foot down his head go's with it, and he thus chokes himself; care should be taken that he does not pitch on Lis ea a d th a e danger hi

TAMING A HORSE WITHOUT RESORT TO STRAPS. Secure the horse with a stoat halter to the maner. If extremely unruly, muzzle him. Soothe ion with the hands for a few minutes until he be

omes somewhat pacifiel. Then seiz him by the throat close to the jaw-bone, with the right hand, and by the mane with the left. Now foreibly a compress his windpipe until he becomes so exausted that, by lightly licking him on the fore legs he will lie down, after which he should be reated as previously described. The process requires courage in the operator, and also great moscular strength.

TEACHING HIM TO LIE DOWN. Thy horse to be operated upon should be led into a close stable. The operator should be previously provided with a stout leather halter; a ooped sirap to ship over the animal's knee; a strong surcingle, and a long and short strap-the first to fasten round the fore-fost which is at liberty, and the second to permanently secure the

leg which is looped up. The applications of the traps will be better understood by reference to the engraving.

In the first place, if the horse he a biter muz e him : then lift and bend his left fore leg, and dip a loop over it. The leg which is looped u mist be secured by apprying the short strait buckling staround the passern joint and fore-arm next put on the sureingle, and fasten the lonstrap around the right first, and pass the end which fasten on a couple of thick leather kneeconvenient. The pads are pecessary, as some horses in their struggles came vidently on their His death would be a great loss to this communi- knees, abrading them badly. Now take a short

hold of the long strap with your right hand ; stand on the left side of the horse, gr isp the bit in your left hand; while in this position back him gently about the stable until he becomes so exhausted as to exhibit a desire to lie down, which desire should be gratified with as if the violence out the world is estimated at 6 000.000 tons. Of as possible; bear your weight fi mly against the this Great Britain produces 3,000.000, France 750,- shoulder of the horse, and pull steadily on the 000. Prussia 300.000, Austria 250,000. B lgium strap with your right hand; this will fores him ment; cling to the borse, and after a few strug-

In buring against the animal do not desist from pulling and poshing until you have him on

In the United States, on the contrary, the de- five times the animal will becom as submissive old one, as his habits are not confirmed. An in-

corrigible horse should have two lessons a day ; about the fourth lesson he will be permanently conquered. If the operation is repeated several times, he can be made to lie down by simply lifting no his foreleg and rep aing the works, "lie down, Sir," which he must be previously made

The following rules will serve as a guide to the amsteur operator, and should be strictly observed; First : The horse must not be toreed down by vi-

ends drawn up tightly should not have the biting on more than fitteen or twenty minutes at a time.

HOW TO BARNESS THE COLT. You should, by all means, have your harness

made to fit your horse, especially the collar. Huntreds of horses have been spoiled by collars that do not fit as they should. A little attention to this matter beforehand will facilitate your progresvery much. Take your harness into the stable go through the same process that you did with the saddle, ietting the colt examine your harness satisfactorily; then put it on carefully; and after you have it all complete, then put on your lines; use them gently, as he is rather skittish, until he is used to them a little; then lead him back and the flitting of the harness to his body ; then take

hold of the end of the traces and pull slightly at first, increasing your strength until he will pul ou across the stab' back and forth ; then hitch im to whatever you wish him to puti."

TO HINCH UP THE COLT. This should be done with great caution, first let

ing him examine the boggy or sulky in his own way of examining abjects ; then carefully hitch him up; having everything safe, let him start the buggy empty, and cull that at first in that way ; then get in, and let him take it slow, and he will get before him. have him to follow you around not be near so apt to scare, and by degrees you will be making a good work-beast.

If you want to have a horse that will be true to pull, and that thinks he could pull a mountain. ever hitch him t anything that he cannot pull. and after he is used to pulling. he just thinks that he does not know anything about his strength beyoud his experience.

THE KIND OF BIT, AND HOW TO ACCUSTOM & COLT. TO 1T.

You should use a large, smooth, snaffle bit, so as not to burt his mouth, with a bar on each side to prevent the bit from pulling through either way. This you should attach to the head-stall of you bridle and put it on your cot without any reins to it, and let him run loose in a large stable or shed some time, until he becomes a little used to the bit, and will bear it without trying to get it out of his mouth. It would be well, if convenient, to repeat this several times before you do anything more to the colt; as soon as he will bear the bit, attach a single rein toit, without any martingale. You should also have a halter on your oilt or a bridle made after the fashion of a halter, with a strap to it, so that you can hold or lead him about without pulling on the bit much. He

is now ready for the saddle. HOW TO MOUNT THE COLT.

First soothe him well on both sides about the saddle, and all over, untit he will stand still without holding, and is notafraid to see you any where about him.

As soon as you have him thus gentled, get a small block about one foot or eignteen inches in height, and set it down by the side of him, about where you want to stand to mount him; step up on this raising vourself very gently ; horses notice every change of position very closely, and if you were to step suddenly on the block it would be very spt to scare him; but ty raising yourselt gradually on it he will see you without being fr ghtened, in a position very near the same as when you are on his back.

As soon as he will bear this without alarm, un tie the stirrup-strap next to you, and put your left. tot in the stirrup, and stand square over it, coldng your knee against the horse and your toe out. to as not to touch him under the shoulder with

the toe of your boot. Place your right hand on the front of the saddle, and on the opposite side of you, taking hold of a portion of the mane and eins, as they hang leasely over the neck, with your left hand; then gradually bear your weight on the stirrup, and on your hand, until the horse feels your whole weight on the saddle. Repeat this several times, each time raising y surself a little higher from the block, until he will a'low you to raise your leg over his group and place yourself in the saddle

oud above named. Calvin, is a low boy and swart an umbrella on them shut, and in fifteen mirutes out in the horse (hourh it is b cause he has not he faculty of reasoning) You can take an object that he is afraid of, take it only on one side let him examine it on that side only; co not let the other eye see it; he will te b. oken on one side. and, soon as the other eye beholds it, will be atraid until he lacks at it and tenches it with his nose

HOW TO TEACH A HOB-E TO FOLLOW YOU. Take him into a large stable or shed, take hold of the bridle or halter with your left hand have a long switch or whip in your right, after caressing him a little put your right hand over torth in the stable until he doe, not seem to mind his shoulder with the whipextending back so that you can touch him up with the whip applied genty around his hind legs. Start up a fittle, give him a gentle tap with the whip, walking him around the stable, saying to him, " Come along boy ;" or call him by his name, taking him around the stable a few times holding him by the bridle After you have taken him around in this way a few times, you can let go of his bridle, saying · Come along boy," and if he stop, tap him up with the whip gently, and in a short time he will learn that you want him to follow you; then gradually

then he will be broken on both sides.

the stable in this way a few minutes, then he will understand what you want him to do.

After you have taught him to follow in the stable take him into the st-ble lot. learn him to follew you in that a few minutes: then you can take him into the public road or street, and he will folh : can pull anything, because he always has, and low you there, and in a short time he will follow you wherever you want him to. You should often pat him, and caress him, and give him to understand

you do not intend to hurt him, and he will soon ike to follow you. Men of en get their harses afraid of them and keep them so, and it is their nature to k ep out of danger when they apprevend it, after their manner of arriving at conclusions The way horses arrive at conclusions is generally f om experience

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO STAND WITHOUT HITCHING.

After you have taught your horse to follow you stand him in the centre of the stable, begin at hi head to gentle him, gradually working backward. If he moves give him a gentle cut with the whip, and put him back in the same sp t from whice he started. If he stands, caress him as before, and continue gentling him in this way until you can get around him without making him move. Koep walking around him, increasing your pace and only touch him occasionally Every time he

moves put him back into the same place ; go still farther from him, if he moves give him a cut with your whip, plase him back in the same place. It he stands go to him frequently and caress him .-Do not let him stand too long, but make him fol ow you around in the stable. Then stand him in another place and proceed as before. After you have him so that he will stand in the stable, take him out in the lot and place him there, and in a short time y u can place him anywhere without hitching. You should not practice him longer than half an hour at a time.

ON BALKING.

If you have balky horses, it is your fault and not the horses; for if they do not pull true, there is some cause for it, an i if you will remove the cause the eff-ct will cease.

When your horse balks, he is excited, and does not know what you want him to do. When he gets a little excited, stop nim five or ten muntes ; lat him become calm; go to the balky horse, par him, and speak gently to him; and as soon as he is over his excitement be will, nine cases out of

popular rumor; a dustle of cleansing has been ten, pull at the word ; whip ing and slashing and olence, but must be tired out till he has a strong evident for a tew days; cart loads of furniture H. GRAHAM, DENTIST, RESPECT swearing only make the matter worse. After you I druggists throughout the country. desire to lie down. Secondly : He must be kept have been taken in, and the a-pect of the builc-. FULLY vegs leave to inform his friends an have soothed him nubile; and his excitement has quiet on the ground until the expression of the ing has been cheerful again; when, presto, there and public generally, that in addition to his forms cooles down, take him by the bit ; turn him each | snowledge and experience in DENTAL SURGER) is a change. The furniture is brought out and car- bly takes place by patiently waiting and gently way as far as you can ; pull out the tongue ; soothe ted away; the window shutters are closed; the patting the borse. Thirdly : Care must be taken he has also recently availed himselv of a knowled, him a little ; unrein him ; then step before the of, and the right to practice the Cheopfastic Pro John Hollowell r. Thomas Boles. balky horse, and let the other start lirst ; then you undisturbed. It was taken just before May ; but cess of mounting Artificial Teeth, a process applies not to tarow the borse upon his neck when bent. "You shall feel the spur, then, you lazy brute," Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court th can take him anywhere you wish. A backy horse ole under all circumstances, possessing decided advan in a week or two there was a bill on it bea ing as it may easi y be broken. Fourthly : In back-There are three great a vantages in having is always high-spirited, and starts quick ; has his ing hun no violence must be used, or he may be There are three great as vantages in having a block to mount from. First, a sudden change of pull out before the other starts, by standing befor bim, the other starts, too. By close a plication tages over all others heretofore practiced, and b the enhalistic words-"This House to let;" and which, from a single tooth to a full set may be beau her blow. This was too much for cavine patience; desolato in the mecolight for a few evenings left hard, so as to keep the head from the latter; walk up to him and stand by his side without such is its present condition. It has losked very Fifthly: The halter and off-rein are held in the has never been handled. He will allow you to of this rule, you con make any balky horse pull. tifully, durably and usefully inserted and worn with remarkable ease and comfort to the patient. All other operations pertaining to his profession If a horse has been badly spoiled, you should neighbors. Many believe it is really "by spirits while if the horse attempts to plunge, the halter scaring at you, because you have wonted him to mounted rider bedewed the floor with her tears, th Monday of August next, to answer, plead, a oplevy, otherwise judgment final will be entered. Witness Thos. D. Snead, Clerk of said Court a dfice in Smithfield, 4th Monday of May, 1858. jy 1°—sw. THOS. D. SNEAD, C. C. C. hitch him to an empty wa son, and pair it around performed in a scientific manner. is drawn tight, when, the off-leg, ber g raised, the that position, but if you get down on your hands awhile on level ground; ther, put on a little load banned."-N. Y Express. Address-Watsonville, Alamance county, N. C. and then sprang up to turn out of the room the animal is brought upon his kness and rendered nuch frightened; and upon the same principle he is a short time you will have a good horse that precourteous brute who had thus rudely shown tah A_wAmst how little he understood play. The printing office has indeed proved a better The operation of teaching a horse to follow a would frighten at your new position if you had will work without troubling you. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ASHE County.-in Equity. college to many a boy, has graduated more useful man and also to cure him of kicking and balking, Towards evening Sir Hugo returned and inquired with su-Lictous haste whether Father Nichthe power to hold yourself over his back without and constitutions members of secrets, has brought should be preceded by the throwing down process A. M. Maxwell vs. Sarah Bampass, Henry Bampas touching him. Then, the first great advantage of the block is to gradually accustom him to that new position in which he will see you when you ride olas had been there. more intellect out and turned it into practical and and in bad cases by the choking operation, as the B. M. ROBERTSON. "Oh. yes, he was here." answered Angalica, useful channels aways end hore minds, generated animal is thus rendered gentle, tractible, and more active and el vated thought, than many of officiously obedieff to whatever he can be tamber and David Worth. COMMISSION MERCHANT It appearing that the defendants, Sarah Bumpass more active stid el vated thought, than many of officiously obedient to whatever he can be taught "but I ventured to refuse his admittance." In the active and envated thought, than many of comprehend." This subsequent educational sources and whistered to him. "Now, old Wisdom, commenced in such a school as the printing office. course is necessary in order to render the refor-39, Bollingbrook Street, and lienry Bampass, are non-residents of this State; Jy 21- PALMER & SMITH. it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the PETERSBURG, VA. Secondly, by the process of leaning your weight in the stirrups and on your hand, you can gradu-R steigh Register, for six weeks, commanding the seld defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Will give his personal attention to the sale of do you see the use of my orders?" will have his talent and his ideas brought out; in the stirrups and on your hand, you can gradu-ally accurtom him to your weight, so as not to And, in the third place, the block elevates you set that you will not have to make a spring in order Convede whe as may be supposed, had said mation perman nt. Cotton, Wheat, Flour, Corn, Tobacco, Mc and if he is a careful observer, experience in his nothing of the alteration he made in the sub-tance | profession will contribute more toward an educa-Countssion on Tobacco \$1 per Hhd. Wheat 2 cts. per bester HOW TO BREAK COLTS. . in the embassy, shrugged his shoulders with a tion than can be obtained in almost any other man-The following instructions with relation to the Cotton 50 ets. per bale All other articles same as is usual? 50 cts. per balt that you will not have to make a spring in order to get on the horse's back, but from it you can has a down look, and speaks slow when spoken to. Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master in Equity Good -At the Fourth of July celebration, held t Lexington, the following that was offered: again to his consert, and first perceived that she wore a bandage upon her soft hand! He imme-distely inquired the cause. jan 2 charged. at bezington, the following toast was offered : | important part of his system, although coming TEROSEAL LANTS AND OIL "Sultan bit me," said Anglica, "and it is all your fanit, Sir Huge," added she, abbing. "My fault ?" cried the knight. "Ho ps and Tight Pants-the unqualified re-presentative of financial extremes. May the rather than taming. If a cott is properly broken undertake to subdue, and more dreaded, by man interval of the financial extremes. May the rather than taming. If a cott is properly broken undertake to subdue, and more dreaded, by man interval of the financial extremest. May the rather than taming. If a cott is properly broken undertake to subdue, and more dreaded, by man interval of the financial extremest. May the rather than taming. If a cott is properly broken undertake to subdue, and more dreaded, by man interval of the financial extremest. May the rather than taming. If a cott is properly broken undertake to subdue, and more dreaded, by man interval of the financial extremest. of said county, this 21st June, 1858. CITER supply just to hand, and those have been making for them can be supplied. Oil and Fant Lamps altered at the shortcat notice to burn Kernson. je 26-wSw GEO. BOWER, C. M. R. will give the above reward of one hundred and lifty dollars to any one who may apprehend her and con-fine her in any Juil, in or out of the State, so that I the charms of the ladies be as boundless as their at his first encounter with man, the necessity for than any other; indeed, it would not be too much "Yes, your fault, and not sent me word, their breeches." which is a most "rilliant light, one lamp affording a I just received a fresh supply of Jenkins & Co.'s | much light as 6 candles, and costs but i cent per Loat. forted his spouse. "If you had not sent me word, their breeches." July 12, 1838 .- sw4w. PRO. E. A. JONES. cencurated Teas, Gonpowder, Imperial, and Young The light can be regulated so as to manyer as a tore Hyson, in small metail: packages. JUNES & MO.R., Call and ree the tight at our, store, where it is burning Standard please copy. PESCUD & GATLING. every might Eautily theseast. inderest is symmetry and their approximation of the second second Service State aug 4

mplexion, above five feet five or six inches high, at could open or shut it at pleasure, and they will is probably lurking in Onslow or Jones counties. I will pay no attention to it. There is something pecu-| give for their apprehension and delivery one hundre and fifty dollars for one or three hundred for both. Address me at Jacksonville, Castow county. N. C. iv 7-wif O HEGGINS N OTICE TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS-The Committee of Examination

the County of Johnston, N. C., will attend at th Court House in Smithfield, on Friday, the '6th of Jul. 1858, on Monday, the 9th of Angust, and on Frida the 3rd day of September next, for the purpose of es amining into the mental and moral qualifications such persons as may desire to take charge of a Cou uon School in said county during the ensuing year. iy '7-w4t J. H. KENNEDAY, Chm'n.

TOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUB N L^rC.-Persons wishing to obtain a conveyan-entner to or from the Railroad Depots, in this city, cs always be accommodated by Yarborough Four Hor Ounibus. The Omnibus will always le found by pa sengers at the Depot upon the arrival of either of the trains. Persons in the city will be conveyed to th Depot in time for either train, if they leave their o iers at my Stables.

Carriages, Buggies and Horses for hire upon accou nodating terms.

ie 30

Persons attending the city with Horses, Drovers, *c will find my Livery Stables eligibly situated and m terms satisfactory. L. T. CLAYTON. in rear of Market Square.

TOTICE .-- THE UNDERSIGNED WIL sell, at the late residence of Willis Scutt, dec' a fuesday, August 17th, upon a credit of six month all the perishable property belonging to said estate. Also, on Wednesday the 18th, at the Court Houloor, precisely at 12 o'clock, Two Negroes, on simila redit. JNO. W. SCOTT. La ba iv 28-wts Administrator

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER 1) orade, and is supposed to be lucking a out Raleis nd its vicinity. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high stout built, and yellow complexion. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension

and deliverance in the jail at Raleigh, or at my residence, 5 miles east of Raleigh. RICHARD B. SEAWELL. March 31, 1858,

JAMES M. EDNEY,

COMMSSION MERCHANT, 47, Chambers Street, N. Y. UYS AND FORWARDS EVERY KIND OF D merchandise for 24 per cent. Commission. Refet wovs. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woudfin, J. W. sborne, C. P. Mendenall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs. ap-Rev. C. F Deems, Hon. W. A. - raham, and others .-Ucater in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitar, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garde Eugines, &c. A printed list of all the different makerstuds and prices sent free. Publisher of an el. gant lithograph of "Hickory Nat Fulls," N. C. (\$1. and the "Cherokee Physician : or, India, Guide to Health." This invaluable family and ser should be in every house. It treats of all diseaser uas a copious glossary and prescribes the remedi from usture's bounteous stores, for all our infirmitio and mistortunes. It is printed on fine white paper handsomely bound, fourth edition, 300 pages, and nailed free for one dollar.

TAMES M. EDNEY, 47 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW YORK, buys every kind of Merchandise of we best terms, and forwards for 24 per cent, commit tion. Dealer in Pinnos, Parlor Osgans, Organ Mele icons, Melodeons, Harps, Guitars, Stools, Covers, Mt ic, &c., Wholesale and Retail. All instruments war canted. Agent for " Lindley's Patent Pump," Garde Engine, &c. Circulars of Instruments and Pump

sent free on application. Refers to Hon. G. S. Badger, A. M. Gorman, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, D. J

in the second second state where the second s

This is a daily and frequent occurence. If this were ot so, how would such large sales be made ? Westrise but little. It is true we advertise in the Leig-, but this little does not cost more than \$15 to \$201 ny, while some medicines are advertised by the bag lumn in all the papers, and have the benefit of editial puffs, and the notice of a valuable journal are of onsequence, too. But - here is the display seen should he "Electrie Oll ?" Now, it must be (as that emines ruggist wrote the other day) in the remedy itself. es, Prof. De Grath's (genuine) " Electric "il" make self go off. It is what it claims to be-the very rett dy wanted in this country for a certain class of disters (described in the bills) and there is no other nown remedy that will do its work, at the same time

CBD

rec

Wh

ed i ery will

eing agreeable to use. Patients living a' a distance may have the 'il sa ree of charge by remitting the price per bottle, and articularly stating their case, and they may rely upa andid treatment. If the Oil is not adapted to Us ase, they will be told so, and pay will be refured All who receive benefit from the Oil must pay for it, etept the indigent and ministers of the gospel. To oor most bring also some identification. It would is waste of time to say that Professor De Grath's (gentine) Electric Oil is not the best external ready (nown. The people say "it is wonderful;" that " tets like a charm ;" that "it never injured a suman eing;" that it is safely and pl-asantly used in the nouth of a child with canker or sore gums, &c., and that t will remove a bad swelling or dissipate a sore of lost ubding in the shortest time ever that's credible. Caution .-- Never buy a buttle of a pedler, sol henever obtained, be sure to examine the wrapped ritten signature and bottles, cast from Prof. Is trath's private moulds. In positions of the most conuptible kind have been trud, and even been to alte ed extent practiced upon a few innocent and ight int persons; but any man of intelligence would be eadily believe the representations of an impudi-ravelling pedler, but would see for himself. Wear ous particular, because a really valuable methods vhat the genuine always does. .

331. There are four prices, viz: 25c, 50c, 75c, at The dollar bottle contains ten times as much a he ?5 cent. which is the corn or t withache size, and bere it always cures; but for rheumatism and s at ther complaints, it is insufficient. Always get the arge battles, it you want it cheap. Office, 39 South Fighth street, three doore below

Pesnut. For sale in Raleigh by all the Druggists, and of

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHA-STAT, County .-- Court of Piens and Quarter Ser-sons, May Term, 1858.

fhomas Boles, the defendant in this cause is a not esident of this State, it is ordered that publication nade in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notify he defendant to appear at the next Term of our and Court, to be held at the Court House in ' mithfield, so