Poetry.

My Little Daughter—Sleeping.

BY C. D. STUART.

Soft be thy pillow, my darling,
That bears thee in slumber to-night,
Sweet be thy dreams, till the morning
Wakes thee to fairer delight;
My precious, my innocent darling,
My loving, my beautiful one,
God keep thee from sickness and sorrow,
Till life's little journey is done.

What were the light of the morrow,
If thou shouldst not waken again—
What but a cloud and a tempest,
And sadness, and anguish, and pain?
The curls on thy brow are our sunshine;
The light of thine eye is our joy;
The smile on thy lip brings us gladness,
And pleasure unmixed with alloy.

Surely the angels, my darling,
Will watch thee in waking and sleep,
And God, in his infinite goodness,
The way of thy footsteps will keep;
Tenderly, lovingly bending,
Shield her, good angels, to-night;
Sweet be her slumber, till morning
Wakes her to dearer delight.

Amusment and Instruction.

Friendship in Prosperity.

One of the hardest trials of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided, was a pretence, a mask to gain their own ends, or was a miserable shallowness. Sometimes, doubtless, it is with regret that these frivolous flowers of the world desert those upon whom they fawned; but they soon forget them. Flies leave the kitchen when the dishes are empty. The parasites that cluster around the favorites of fortune, to gather his gifts and climb by his aid, linger with the sunshine, but scatter at the approach of a storm, as leaves cling to a tree in summer weather, but drop off at the breath of winter. Like ravens settled down for a banquet and suddenly scared by a noise, how quickly at the first sound of calamity those superficial earthlings are specks in the horizon!

But a true friend sits in the centre, and is there at all times. One need only reveals him more closely to us. Prosperity and Adversity are both revealers, the difference being, that in the former our friends know them. But notwithstanding the insincerity greediness prevalent among men, there is a vast deal more of esteem and fellow-yearnings than is ever outwardly shown. There are more examples of unadulterated affection, more deeds of silent love and magnanimity, than is usually supposed. Our misfortunes bring to our sides real friends before unknown. Benevolent impulses, where we could not expect them, in modest privacy, enacts many scenes of beautiful wonder and the plaudits of angels.

Florida and Cuba.

We find the following communication in the Charleston Mercury of a recent date:

"Vast sums have been spoken of for the purchase of Cuba. Would those millions suffice to excavate a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida at some high point, say between the 29th and 30th degrees of latitude? If so, then Cuba would no longer be the key to the Gulf of Mexico. Florida would then be, from its position, a barrier to every nation but our own; and backed by a continent, would forever neutralize Cuba as a strategetic point. Europe gave us Florida and Lousiana, and presented no hostile ultimatum when we annexed Texas.—Then we acquired a northern province from Mexico, and the President now proposes an armed occupation of another northern province, and still no *caveat* is uttered. But touch Cuba, and England and France clutch us with the vengeance of a holy vow, and well they may. Give us Cuba, and the Gulf is ours. Give us the Gulf, and the wealth of Asia falls at our feet.

Europe has surveyed with a more philosophic eye than we, the wastes which separate our Atlantic from our Pacific States. She views with composure the project of a railroad connection with the Pacific, and England has even insinuated that she might unite her Atlantic and Pacific possessions by a rail road through Canada—evidently to withdraw our attention from other modes of connection, and confirm us in such an undertaking; well aware that the immense distance, the uninhabitable nature of the territory, and 350,000 Indians, will make that a precarious thoroughfare for a century to come. Mexico we can never absorb; hence the comparitive indifference of Europe to our acquisitions there. Central America, then, is the prize which confers on the victor the commerce of Asia and the mastery of the seas—and that is the price of Cuba.

These views of European policy are not new; but it is here proposed to defeat it, not by the seizure of Cuba, but by the bloodless operation of uniting the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic, through our own territory.—Such a project, if carried out, would confer more benefits on every portion of country than the partial scheme of a Pacific Railroad would on any one section. To the North, such a canal, with the policy which would follow its completion, would open a wide field for commerce. To the West, it would present New Orleans the first mart in the world. To the South, it would offer Cuba, shorn of her importance to Europe, and to the Pacific States it would open, through Texas, the only reasonable route for a rail road connection with the Atlantic, and a direct communication by water, in time. Is the canal practicable? Would the results warrant the undertaking?

The Last Romance.

Quite a romance in real life, says the Detroit Advertiser, was brought to a happy termination in that city on the 9th inst. Seventeen years ago, a New York lass, lovely and sweet sixteen, became enamored of a medical student, and the pair exchanged vows of love and eternal fidelity. Two years later the unfledged Esculapius left for Europe to complete his education, the aforesaid vows having been previously tenderly renewed. After a brief and gay sojourn at Paris, the loving student domiciled himself in one of the most renowned colleges of Madrid, and applied himself to sober study. His letters to the fair damsel he loved were frequent, but no fond remembrances came in reply.

His epistles were intercepted and never reached the fair one, while her words of love, intended for his delectation, met with the same misfortune. The poor student, thwarted in his love, threw up his studies, and for two long years coursed through Europe, seeking to whelm his disappointment in the gayeties and pleasures of the different capitals. In the mean time the young lady, who was equally unhappy, removed to Detroit with her mother.—At the end of his two years' pilgrimage, the student returned to America, but the idol of his heart had left the scene of her betrothal, and, almost broken-hearted, he turned his steps to Cuba; but the spirit of unrest pursued him, and Texas and Mexico beheld him still a rover, seeking to drown memory by excitement.

A few months since, by one of those singular occurrences which sometimes flash across the pathway of life, he heard that the lady was in Michigan, and quickly he wended his way thither. After a few weeks of diligent search, the anxious lover found his Dulcinia at Ypsilanti, and the meeting which ensued—the twain having been separated fifteen years—is described as "affecting in the extreme." The tribulations of the now mature lovers were over, and on the 9th instant they proceeded to Detroit, and were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Who says this is a prosaic age?

Terrible Scene—Burning of a Bride!

Miss Susan Shuck, daughter of Jno. Shuck, Esq., was to have been married at Lebanon, Ky., on Monday last, to Mr. John Thomas, at 12 o'clock. But a few minutes prior to the time the ceremony was to be performed, her dress accidentally caught on fire, and the wedding dress, which was of thin material, was instantly in a blaze, and the young lady was fatally burned.—Her sister, Mrs. Burr Harrison, in her efforts to save her, fired her own dress, and was perhaps even more severely burned. There is but little hope of her recovery it is feared. Mr. Shuck and other members of the family, who also tried to relieve the young lady from her perilous situation, were burned, but not seriously. The scene was terrible beyond all expression of language. The bride was sadly burnt from the waist up, and the hair burned from her head. After her wounds were dressed, and while she lay upon her couch, suffering the most intense agony, the marriage ceremony was performed.

A Family Opposed to Newspapers,

The man that didn't take the papers, was in town yesterday. He fetched his whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed that Gen. Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamkatkians" had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for thirty cents a bushel—the price being fifty-five—but on going to deposit the money, they told him it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and these some sharper had "run on him" for half-dimes. One of the boys went to a black-smith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market-house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat-hook, he piously took a seat on a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer whom he took to be a preacher. He left before "meetin' was out, and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of "seed-onions to the post.office to trade them for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar-trough," stopping at times to rock it on the side-walk. When the baby cried she stuffed its mouth with and old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allen," The oldest boy had two "coon-skins," and was on a "bust." When last seen, he had called for a glass of "soda-water," and stood soaking ginger-bread and making wry faces. The shop-keeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal-soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But he'd "hearn tell of soda and water, an he was boun to giv it a fair trial. Some "town feller" came in and called for lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our soaped friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies int his drink.

He approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "internal improvements," and he thought "larnin" was a wicked invention and a "wexation." None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy, and he "teached school a-while, and then went to studying diwinity!"—*Exchange paper.*

☞ Gen. Walker, the fillibuster, joined the Catholic church at Mobile, on the 18th ultimo.

Legal Effect of Repeating Hear-say Slanders.

In the last volume of Gray's Massachusetts Supreme Court Reports there is a not ceable decision. It seems that a woman uttered a slander of another, when sued for it, her defence was that she only repeated what was currently reported; that she had no malice, and therefore was not liable to an action. Judge Thomas gave the decision. The story, he said, uttered or repeated by the defendant contains a charge against the plaintiff of a nature to destroy her reputation. It was a false charge. It is no answer in any forum to say she only repeated the charge as she heard it. If a story was false and slanderous, she must repeat it at her peril. There is safety in no other rule. Often the origin of slander cannot be trace. He who gives it circulation gives it its power of mischief. It is the successive repititions that do the work. A falsehood often repeated gets to be believed. A man cannot say there is a story in circulation that A. poisoned his wife, or B. picked C.'s pocket, and relate a story, and, when called upon to answer, say, "There was such a report in circulation; I but repeated what I heard, and had no design to circulate or confirm it;" for two very plain reasons—that the repitition of the story must, in the nature of things give it currency; and the repetition, without the expression of disbelief, will confirm it. The danger is an obvious one, and long since pointed out; and it is, that bad men may give currency to slanderous reports, and then find in that currency their own protection from just consequences of a repetition.

Turpentine and its Uses.

There are several hundred stills for the manufacture of spirits of turpentine in the State of North Carolina alone, while the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are all more or less engaged in it. The uses of rosin and turpentine seem to increase with every development of inventive talent. In painting, in printing, in soap making, and especially in lighting, its use seems to be almost universal. It forms an important element in many chemical operations, and it is estimated, in a communication to the London Society of Arts, that from two to three hundred thousand dollars' worth is consumed annually in the American India rubber manufactories. From seventeen thousand to twenty-two thousand tons have been imported into England annually for many years past, and almost exclusively from the United States. Spirits of turpentine is obtained by distilling with water the semi-fluid sap or pitch which exudes from incisions made in the wood of various species of pine; the product left after distillation is a resinous solid, popularly termed resin or rosin. Camphene, which is extensively used in lamps as a substitute for oil, is spirits of turpentine purified by repeated distillations. Burning fluid is a solution of rectified turpentine or camphene in alcohol, the tendency of the turpentine to smoke being diminished by the addition of alcohol.—Camphene and burning fluid, although highly inflammable, are not of themselves explosive; a mixture, however, of the vapor of these liquids with atmospheric air is highly explosive, and, igniting at a distance, at the approach of the slightest spark or flame, is apt to communicate fire to the liquids themselves. Burning fluid, being much more volatile than camphene, is much more dangerous. Oil of turpentine is extensively used as a solvent for resins in the manufacture of varnish, and in the preparation of paints; also to some extent in medicine.

Climate of California.

A writer in the California Magazine thus discourses of the climate of that country:—"A railroad about one hundred and eighty miles long, running nearly due east from Oakland, through Stockton and Sonora, and near the Mammoth grove of Miraposa and the Yo Semite valley, to the summit of the Sierra Nevada would enable the people near the line to place themselves, every summer's day, in any tolerable degree of either heat or cold. Eighteen miles west of Oakland lies the beach of the Pacific, where a chill breeze blows without ceasing; and going eastward, a traveler would gradually get into a warmer clime, until in Stockton he would find the thermomter about 100 degrees most of the summer noons; and going still further, he would gradually rise into the almost freezing comb of Sierra.—A branch road running southward to Fort Youma, would enable the traveler to enjoy almost as great a variety of climate, in a winter's day, as could be found in the other during the summer."

Toilet Poisons.

If ladies who are accustomed to use the advertised cosmetics of the day were aware of the ingredients of which many of these "aids to beauty" are composed, they would think twice before they applied them. The basis of nearly all the powders warranted to impart brilliancy to the complexion is a preparation of lead—in other words a *deadly poison*. "Pearl White" and "Lily White" are very pretty names, but the stuff itself is eminently deleterious. The same may be said of seven-eighths of the liquid "beautifiers." All of them, including even the most harmless, are suppressive in the operation. When applied to an irritated surface they inevitably *drive in* the inflammatory virus, which nature is endeavoring to throw off in a legitimate way. The result is that internal and dangerous inflammation is not unfrequently substituted for a harmless rash. Few of the popular hair washes and hair dyes are inocuous. A large proportion of the former are impregnated with cantharides, and all the latter contain sugar of lead or nitrate of silver, or both. The astringent lotions which under a variety of attractive names, find their way to the dressing-rooms of ladies of fashion, are cheats and deceptions. Their ultimate effect, if used regularly for any considerable length of time, is to pucker and wither the skin, spoil its texture, and produce an appearance of premature old age. All dry and semi-solid cosmetics, clog up the pores and check the natural evaporation from the surface, if they do nothing worse. Avoid them all. The best beautifiers of the complexion are air, exercise, pure water, and unmedicated soap. If these fail, the skill and experience of a good physician may perhaps do something for "clouded loveliness."

A Prayer against Pride.

Almighty God, who givest grace to the humble, do something, also; for the proud man; make me humble and obedient; take from me the spirit of pride and haughtiness, ambition and self-flattery, confidence and gaiety; teach me to think well and to expound all things fairly of my brother; to love his worthiness, to delight in his praise, to excuse his errors, to give Thee thanks for his graces, to rejoice in all the good that he receives, and ever to believe and speak better things of him than myself.

O teach to love to be concealed, and little esteemed, let me be truly humbled, and heartily ashamed of my sin and folly; teach me to bear reproaches evenly, for I have deserved them; to refuse all honors done unto me, because I have not deserved them; to return all to Thee, for it is Thine only, to suffer reprooff thankfully; to amend all my faults speedily. And do Thou invest my soul with the humble robe of my meek Master and Savior, Jesus; and—when I have humbly, patiently, charitably, and diligently served Thee, change this fusion into glory, my folly to perfect knowledge, my weakness and dishonor to the strength and beauties of the Son of God.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Butter and Butter-Making.

Secretary Flint's last Report to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture contains some excellent remarks on this subject, by W. S. Lincoln, Chairman of the Dairy Committee:

Good cows, sweet feed, and pure water, are the first of all requisites to the manufacture of good butter. Good cows, that proper color and right consistency be secured—sweet feed and pure water, that no flavor be imparted to the milk which would render the butter unpalatable. Dependent, however, as is the quality of the article manufactured upon the cow and the goodness of the food, a proper degree of care and skill on the part of the dairy-woman is of much greater consequence. Care that all the utensils of the dairy are kept dry and sweet; that the milk-room is well ventilated, of a proper temperature, free from dampness and the unpleasant smell generated by moisture; that the cream is not allowed to stand too long upon the milk, nor after it is skimmed; be churned at a proper temperature, the operation neither being hurried unduly nor carried too far; that it should be salted with the nicest salt obtainable not injured by the addition of sugar or saltpeter; and that all the buttermilk be properly and effectually removed.

Butter is judged by its color, aroma, taste, and consistency. Its *color* should be a delicate pale straw not approaching white, and yet, perhaps, that is better than the deep orange tint, almost always sure indication of extraneous coloring matter. The peculiar *smell* always giving off by the nicest butter is easily recognized. The better the quality the more delicate this aroma, while as the quality degenerates, about in the same proportion does the smell vary till it becomes positively offensive. This fragrance is dependent very much on the process of manufacture. Orange county dairy-maids make "Orange county butter" whenever they follow the same processes. The *taste* of the butter will betray any inattention to the proper care of either the milk, cream, or the vessels in which they are kept. So is the addition of any foreign matter, such as impure or too much or to little salt, sugar, or coloring matter. A certain amount of salt is necessary to bring out the true flavor of butter in its greatest delicacy. In texture or *consistency* a greater difference was presented than upon any other point, in the lots examined by the Committee. Some waxy, leaving no mark upon the knife after being thrust into a lump, with hardly enough moisture to dim its brightness, while other lots were soft, leaving greasy streaks upon the blade, and large drops of an opaque liquid, oozing from the newly cut surface. The existence of either of these signs give sure indication of an imperfect, if not bad process of making. The utmost moisture which should be found in thorough-worked butter is a very slight dew, and it should be of such firm, waxy consistency, as to slice down, hardly dimming the brightness of a knife blade. No butter is properly made unless it will bear these tests.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to abolish capital punishment; an indication that radicalism is declining in that State.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESD.,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
January,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,					1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,		1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Advertisements.

☞ Valuable Land
FOR SALE

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Baley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwellling Houses, Kitchen, Nogroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH.
Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press
AND
Materials
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

Harness Making;
AT OLIN.
WEAVER BRO'S,

Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in OLIN, a large assortment of

Harness, Bridles,
Collars, and everything else,

usually kept in a Harness establishment. We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with Tho's T. Maxwell.

October 1st 44 1y

Vaaluable Plantation
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in coltivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running by a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct 15 46tf

Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

Second Edition,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,
Statesville, N. C.

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville; also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity from a quart to ten gallons.

S. J. RICKERT.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!
TO
Country Merchants.
New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for
Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMISSION.

No charge will be made for storage at Cheraw All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
37tf Eng't and Sup't.

Mountain Scenery.

The Scenery of Western North Carolina and Western South Carolina.
BY HENRY E. COLTON.

A WORK upon the Scenery of the Blue Ridge and its fellow ranges of Mountains will be published early in January.—The following will be its contents:—

Chap. I.—Introduction.
Chap. II.—Asheville.
Chap. III.—Routes to reach Asheville—the Swananoa Gap Road.
Chap. IV.—The Hickory Nut Gap Road.
Chap. V.—The Routes from South Carolina—Salem Gap and Jones Gap, Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Cæsar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, and Cashier's Valley.
Chap. VI.—A Route via Wilkesborough and Lenoir; the Valley of the Yadkin; Wilksborough; Happy Valley; Lenoir; Hi'bri'ten, &c.
Chap. VII.—Morganton and its surroundings; the Piedmont Springs; Hawks Bill and Table Rock.
Chap. VIII.—Linville Falls; the Gingercake Rock; North Cove and the Cave.
Chap. IX.—The Vicinity of Asheville; the White Sulphur; the Million Springs: Pleasant Drives.
Chap. X.—The Black Mountain; the Mountain House; Journal of a Party.
Chap. XI.—The Mouhtain; the Bald Mount.
Chap. XII.—The French Broad River and the Warm Springs.
Chap. XIII.—Pleasant Country Stopping Places; Carson's, on the Catawba; Harris's, at Chimney Rock; Sherill's, at Hickory Nut Gap; Penland's, at Flat Rock, on Toe River, in Yancey; Alexander and A. Baird's, on the French Broad; Alexander's, on the Swananoa.
Chap. XIV.—The Western Counties; Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee; Pigeon River; Franklin; a Winter Trip: Valley River; the Nantihala; Cherokee Indians.
Chap. XV.—Productions of the West, Agricultural and Mineral; Wild Flowers; Tree Growth; Wild Animals and Reptiles.
APPENDIX.—The Pilot Mountain; Salem: Piedmont Springs, in Stokes; Shoccoe Springs; Kittrell's Springs; Letters of Dr. Christy on Mountains of North Carolina.

The work will contain four views of Mountain Scenery and a Map of that section of country, showing all Roads, Stage Lines, Stopping Places, Noted Places, &c.

It will be got up in the best style of the art, and sold at 60 cents a copy; when sent by mail 66 cents.

Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh, N. C.

A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

☞ A number of Advertisements of Hotels, Livery Stables, and Springs, will be inserted on fly-leaves, if forwarded immediately.

Jan. 14, 1859.—6-tf

HOFFLIN'S
Clothing Emporium,
MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps &c.

M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot**, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.
Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,
WATCH-MAKERS
&
JEWELERS,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

New
MARBLE YARD.
H. N. MALCOLM,
Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE-TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMREICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c, at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c

November 5, 1858 49tf

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,
HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,
Salisbury, N. C.

STATESVILLE
Male Academy,
J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, " "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

THE
Chickering & Son's
34 Prize
MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Address,

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

New Fall and Winter
GOODS!
T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c.,
WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.
Also,
We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos