



POETRY.

HEAVEN.

[By S. W. Stockton, Esq.]

Omnipotence in uncreated light,
Laid the foundation of His high abode,
Immense and sure, where he unweild' His face,
Glorious in holiness and wonderful
In might, on principles of righteousness,
He built his matchless throne. Around he spread
The golden pavement of His wide domain,
Whilst from the throne went forth the crystal
stream,
Pure as the light of Heaven, as fair as pure.
Upon its emerald banks spontaneous grew,
The tree of life, whose twigs luxuriant fruits,
Imparted healthful immortality.
Away beyond the everlasting hills,
Whose lofty peaks bloom'd with glistening flowers,
The Iris wall of precious stones appear'd,
With gorgeous gates of pearl, and fairs of gold.
Here Spring eternal smiles, and young delight—
Forever young,—with flowery robe awaits,
The next display of the Creator's will,
Bless thus prepared, the omnicure world went forth,
And on the breath of heaven Angelic hosts
Waked to immortal life. They fill'd the groves
And throng'd the flowery banks,—ate of the
fruits—
Drank of the living stream,—swept their glad
hairs,
And round the throne loud hallelujahs sung.
Reader! beyond the walk of Pleiades,
Or the remotest star that looks through night,
Rich with increasing glory, still remain
Those endless sources of unbounded joys,
And angels stand around the tree of life,
With crowns, and robes of spotless white, to deck
The follow'rs of the Lamb, who while on earth,
Chose for their portion,—God and Christ and
Heaven.

Love not the world nor seek its lifeless joys,
Which are but dreamings of the heart depraved.
All worldly bliss forego,—bears thou the cross,
And upon the wings of cherubim thou shalt soar
To that unalterable state of bliss,
To purchase which, Omnipotence assumed
A human form—and bled, and groined, and died.



Agricultural Matters.

From the New York Cultivator.

FACTS IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

Analogy between Animal and Vegetable Nutrition.

Animal and vegetable matters constitute the food of animals and vegetables, until they have undergone certain preparatory processes, and are reduced to a fluid state. Solid substances, so long as they remain solid can benefit neither.

The soil is to plants what the stomach is to animals—the recipient of food—where it undergoes its first process of preparation, is broken down and blended with a solvent liquid.

The spongioles, or small roots of the plants, like the lacteals in the animal, take up the digested food, and send it to the leaves as the lacteals do to the lungs, for its perfect preparation as food.

Leaves are to plants what lungs are to animals—the organs of respiration. The lungs retain oxygen and give off carbon. The leaves part with oxygen and inhale carbon, when the sun shines upon them and imbibe oxygen when it does not. Leaves are, in summer, as necessary to health and growth of the vegetable, as lungs are to the health and growth of the animal.

Heat, air and water are essential in all the processes of nutrition, vegetable as well as animal.

The ordinary temperature of the animal stomach is 98 degrees—hence animal digestion does not abate for want of heat. The decomposition of vegetable food, in the soil, ceases when the thermometer sinks below 40 degrees, and is more active at the temperature of 80 degrees.

Neither lungs nor leaves can perform their office healthfully, without access to fresh air, nor can decomposition take place without air.

Water is a necessary solvent in the preparation of vegetable and animal food for the delicate mouths of the lacteals and spongioles, and is no less indispensable as a medium of transmitting the food to the lungs and the leaves, and from thence thro' the animal and vegetable structures.

After the blood of the animal has been perfected in the lungs, it is conducted by minute arteries, to every part of the body, and is transmitted into flesh, &c. After the sap has been elaborated in the leaves it is conveyed, in like manner, to every part of the plant, and is then converted into wood, fruit, &c.

Vegetables, like animals, may be injured by an excess of food; and when food is too concentrated, or too rich, the lacteals and the spongioles become clogged, and unfitted to transmit aliment to the lungs or the leaves.

A seed may be compared to an egg. One contains the germ of a chick, the other the germ of a plant. Nature has provided in their envelopes the food proper for both, in

infancy, and until they can provide for themselves. Through the agency of heat and air, the chick becomes animated, grows and bursts its shell; and the seed germinates, grows and bursts the earth.

The elementary matters found in animals and vegetables are nearly the same—the animal contains the most nitrogen, the vegetable the most carbon. Lime and iron are found in both.

And in both, the power and the habit exist, of throwing off through their excretory organs, matters, blended with food, not fitted to their wants, or not assimilating with the elements of their structure. Plants often exhale, or give off, like some animals, a strong odor.

As weeds are more commonly natural to the soil than cultivated crops, they are grosser feeders, and consume more food than the latter.—Hence they should not be permitted to rob the crops.

From the Genessee Farmer.

BRIEF HINTS FOR WINTER.

Cattle and all domestic animals, should commence the winter in good condition.

Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for.

Let every farmer aim to have next spring, instead of thin, bony, slab-sided, shaggy cattle, fine, smooth, round and healthy ones; and to this end let him spare no pains and

- 1st. Let the cattle be well fed.
- 2nd. Let them be fed regularly.
- 3rd. Let them be properly sheltered from the pelting storm.

Proper food and regularity in feeding, will save the flesh on the animals back, and shelter will save the fodder.

All domestic animals in considerable numbers, should be divided into parcels and separated from each other, in order that the weaker may not suffer from the domination of the stronger, nor the diseased from the vigorous.

Farmers who have raised root crops, (and all good farmers have doubtless done so,) should cut them up and mix them with drier food, as meal, chopped hay, straw or cornstalks, and feed them to cattle or sheep.

Cow-houses, and cattle stables, should be kept very clear and well littered. To allow animals to lie down in the filth, which is sometimes suffered to collect in stables, is perfectly insufferable. By using plenty of straw or litter, the consequent quantity of manure, will much more than repay the supposed waste of straw, or time to gather trash from the woods to litter the stables or cow pens with.

All stables should be properly ventilated. Mixing food is generally better than feeding cattle on one substance alone.

Cattle will generally eat straw with as much readiness as hay, if it is salted copiously, which may be done by sprinkling brine over it.

A great saving is made by cutting not only straw and cornstalks, but hay also.

Sheep, as well as all other domestic animals, should have a constant supply of good water during the winter. They should also be properly sheltered from the storm, for the great point in the secret of keeping them in good condition, is to keep them comfortable.

TOMATO.—Among the many valuable qualities attributed to the Tomato, (and we know of no vegetable that has been so grossly flattered,) we are not aware that its power of extracting stains has been noticed. We are informed by one who has tested its virtues, that its unadulterated juice will completely remove all stains of fruit, &c. and marks of iron mould, from linens and muslins. Nothing more is necessary than its application and exposure to the sun until dry. Its simplicity and efficacy render it worth remembering.—*Worcester (Md.) Banner.*

TOMATO OMELET.—Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes—chop and put them down to simmer for about twenty minutes, with as much water as will cover them; chop a few onions very fine, and throw them in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter—and when nearly done beat four eggs, and stir them in for a few minutes, and serve the omelet up.

RAW COTTON has been found effectual in the treatment of erysipelas. Two cases of its successful application are reported by Dr. Robertson, of Georgetown, in the July number of the Southern Medical Journal.

"Coffee, you see dem two ladies ob color cross de street dar? 'Yes, I see de dear angels, Pompey.' 'Well don't dey look 'mazingly like one another? Dat berry true—' I gibs you credit for your nice pendrum-stration—dey do 'mazingly 'zembie one another, 'specially de one on dis side."

Fruitful Prospects.—A man named William Apple, lately ran away with his neighbor Plum's wife.

Love, says Sir John Suckling, is of the

nature of a burning-glass, which, kept still in one place, fieth; changed often, it doth nothing. Sir Philip Sidney says, in his 'Arcadia,' that it is better than a pair of spectacles, to make every thing seem greater which is seen thro' it.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced book and job printing types, flowers and ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

- Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, 2, and 3.
- Agate, nos. 1, 2, and 3.
- Agate on Nonpareil body.
- Nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Mimoneite, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- Mimion, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- Mimion on Brevier body.
- Brevier on Mimion body.
- Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- Brevier on Brevier body.
- Brevier on Long Primer body.
- Burgois on Brevier body.
- Burgois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Burgois on Long Primer body.
- Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Long Primer on small Pica body.
- Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2.
- Pica on small Pica body.
- Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- Pica on English body.
- English, nos. 1 and 2.
- Great Primer, Paragon and double English.
- Double Paragon, Canon.
- Five line Pica to twenty.
- Eight line Pica gothic condensed to 25.
- Seven line and ten line Pica ornamental.
- 6, 7, 9, 12, and 15 lines Pica shaded.
- 8, 10, 15 and 16 lines antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from pearl to seven lines pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rule, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs metal, brass and daskes from 3 to 80 ems; long great primer and double pica scripts on inclined body, diamond & nonpareil masons of various kinds, antique light and heavy face two line letter, full face roman and italic nonpareil, minion, brevier; long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, minion, brevier, Greek, Hebrew, and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice as of good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK.

Corner of Nassau and Ann sts. N. Y.

February 5, 1839.

Proprietors of Newspapers printed in any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

RUNAWAY.

\$50 REWARD.

ABSCONDED about the last of October, from the subscriber, at that time residing in Stokes County, N. Carolina, my Negro man

COLEMAN.

about 27 or 28 years of age, and of a very bright complexion. He is a Shoemaker by trade, has a very bushy head of hair, a thin visage, is spare built and weighs from 135 to 140 pounds. He has a very large scar on one of his legs near the ankle, believed to be on the right leg, also a scar on each arm just below the elbow occasioned by a buto. His heels have been frosted, which injury has left scars upon them. Coleman has a wife (a free woman) near Blakely, N. Carolina, and it is probable that he may be in that direction, although many persons believe that he was decoyed off by a white man, named Joshua Young, who left the neighborhood about the same time for Indiana. I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver Coleman to me near Brook Neal in Campbell County Va. or who will confine him in jail, so that I get him in my possession.

RICHARD OVERTREET.

Brook Neal, Campbell city, Va. } 1839
December 21, 1838 }

Cabinet Making.—Cheap!!

DAVID WATSON respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he still carries on the above line of business at his old stand, one door below the late Dr. Mitchell's Brick house, and directly opposite the Rowan Hotel, where he may always be found except, when absent on business. He invites the public to give him a call.

The Subscriber wishes to employ one or two Journeyman Chair Makers, of steady habits, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

HEWNESS TRACT of land, lying five miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Lincolnton, containing 178 Acres, which I will dispose of, on good terms to the buyer.
Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1839.—4w—5

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce
Thomas Edmonston, } and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months in the Carolina Watchman, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the second Monday in February next, and answer to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte and Judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the second Monday in August, 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, c. s. c.
R. KIRKPATRICK, D. C.
August 16—3m5

NEW CA SA BONDS

For sale at this Office.

Mammoth Lottery.

THE following details of a SCHEMATIC Lottery, to be drawn in December, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per Ticket—the VALUE AND NUMBER OF THE CAPITALS, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain, the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application to be made to

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. York.

Observe the Number, 156.

\$700,000 !!! — \$500,000 !!!

\$25,000 !!!

6 Prizes of—\$20,000 !!!

2 Prizes of—\$15,000 !!!

3 Prizes of—\$10,000 !!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock

LOTTERY

Of Property situated in New Orleans.

The richest and most magnificent Scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY 20 DOLLS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the Direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.

To be drawn at JACKSONVILLE Florida December 1st, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers,

SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway,

New York, Sole Agents.

No COMBINATION NUMBERS!!

100,000 Tickets from No. 1 upwards in succession.

The deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said Act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street, 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about \$37,000 per ann.—Valued at \$700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel—162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp st.—Rented at \$25,000.—Valued at \$500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez st.—Rented at \$1200 Valued at \$20,000

1 Prize Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez st. Rented at \$1200—Valued at \$20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez st. Rented at \$1200—Valued at \$20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—No 23 north east corner of Basin & Custom-house st. 40 ft front on Basin, & 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 ft deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at \$1500—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—No 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house st. 32 ft 7 inches Franklin, 127 feet, 10 1/2 inches deep in front of Custom house street.—Rented at \$1500—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—No 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep.—Rented at \$1000—Valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock, \$100 each, 25,000

1 Prize—300 ditto Commercial ditto, \$100 each, 30,000

1 Prize—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders', \$100 each, 15,000

1 Prize—100 ditto City Bank, \$100 each, 10,000

1 Prize—100 do ditto do—\$100 each, 10,000

1 Prize—100 do ditto do—\$100 each, 10,000

1 Prize—50 ditto Exchange Bank, \$100 each, 5,000

1 Prize—50 do ditto do.—\$100 each, 5,000

1 Prize—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, \$100 each, 2,500

1 Prize—25 do ditto do.—\$100 each, 2,500

1 Prize—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders', \$100 each, 1,500

1 Prize—15 do Ditto do.—\$100 each, 1,500

20 Prizes—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, \$100 each, 2,000

each Prize \$1,000, 20,000

10 Prizes—each 2 shares of \$100 each, each Prize \$200, of the Gas Light Bank, 20,000

200 Prizes—each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 Prizes—each 1 share of \$100, of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 Prizes—each 1 share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 PRIZES \$150,000

TICKETS \$20—NO SHARES.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act; previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to each Prize as they may be drawn to the number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred immediately after the drawing, unincumbered, and without any deduction
June 7, 1839—115

JOHN C. PALMER

HAS another new supply of Gold and Silver WATCHES, Plain English and French do; Gold Fob Chains and Keys, Fine breast Pins and Finger Rings, Silver Butter Knives, Patent and Finger Pencils, Tooth Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

—ALSO—

A VERY FINE AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS AND POCKET AND PEN KNIVES,

by different makers, and other articles usually kept by Jewellers. All of which will be sold for Cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged. Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 3, 1839—1740

Mrs. Susan D. Pendleton,



Miliner & Mantua-maker,
NEAR THE APOTHECARY STORE.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that she has just received through the Northern Cities the latest and most approved

LONDON & PARISIAN FASHIONS,

And is prepared to execute orders in the most stylish and satisfactory manner. As to the manner of her work, she would appeal to several Ladies of this community, who have lately had work done by her and Milliners in Philadelphia. Work sent from a distance shall be carefully put up and forwarded.

S. D. PENDLETON.

A few Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, and other articles, will be kept on hand for sale.

* Mrs. S. P. is also prepared to execute Crimping and Fluting on reasonable terms.
Salisbury, June 14, 1839.

NEW JEWELLERY.



THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE POST OFFICE,

Continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Watches and Chains, Breast Pins and Rings, Silver Spoons and Pencils, Musical Boxes and Silver Thimbles, Rodgers' Pocket and Pen Knives, And all other articles in his line.

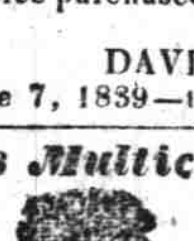
CLOCKS & WATCHES

Repaired in the best manner, and warranted for twelve months. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased, or in payment for debts due.

DAVID L. POOL.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839—1745

Morus Multicaulis.



A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER of these

TREES may be had at Fayetteville, N. C. about the last of next summer or the first of the Fall. The proprietor can very readily dispose of them at the North, but from patriotic considerations, he prefers that they should be taken by his native State. The price will be the same as in Baltimore or New York, and will be forwarded to purchasers on the money's being remitted. It is hoped that such as may wish to engage, may do so at an early day.

Enquire of E. L. WISSLOW, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 16, 1839—1729

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 2:3m

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber living in Hamburg, S. C., on the 8th of April last, a negro man by the name of JACK, or JACK TAYLOR. The night previous to his departure, he broke into my stable and took therefrom a HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE. The Horse is about 7 years old, cream colored, and is about 15 hands high; saddle and Bridle new. When said negro ran away he had on a pair of green Spectacles, a buff colored broad cloth